

## WE WANT NOTHING FROM THE RUSSIANS, AUSTRIA DECLARES

No Annexations And No  
Indemnities, Count  
Czernin's Program

### PEACE DIFFICULT

Brest-Litovsk Negotiations  
Explained By Foreign  
Minister

### VIEW OF WILSON

His Proposals Approximate  
Viewpoint Of Austria  
Hungary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichsrath, said that Austria had no intention of demanding from Russia a single square meter of territory or a single centime of indemnity.

After mentioning that the insults of the Pan-Germans were his only distraction, Count Czernin proceeded to explain the difficulties of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations.

For example, after the agreement with the representatives of the Ukraine Rada on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities, the President of the Russian delegation yesterday telegraphed: "The Government of the Republic of Workmen and Peasants of the Ukraine sitting at Kharkoff does not recognise the Rada as representing the people of the Ukraine."

Count Czernin declared that Germany does not intend to make conquests by violence at the expense of Russia, but legitimately maintained that the numerous expressions by legislative corporations, commercial and representative, in the occupied provinces deserved consideration as the basis of the peoples' opinion, which could subsequently be secured by vote. The Russian delegation opposed this standpoint. Count Czernin expressed the opinion that the withdrawal of the troops from the occupied territory would result in anarchy.

He was convinced that a general peace was not far off. It was merely a matter of resistance. President Wilson's most recent proposals were an appreciable approach to the viewpoint of Austria-Hungary but, so far as these proposals concerned Austria's Allies, Austria would remain faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defence of her Allies.

Note: The words "In defence" are underlined in the text of the telegram from Vienna.

## German Naval Mutiny Revealed By Deserter

44 Of Trawler Crew Killed After  
Refusing Duty And Drown-  
ing Officer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—A telegram from Amsterdam states that a German Naval Lieutenant who has deserted from Kiel and arrived in Holland says that three weeks ago the crews of some mine-sweeping trawlers which had been badly handled in a fight with the British returned to Hamburg. When ordered to resume duty within an hour they mutinied, threw the officer into the water and allowed him to drown. An armed motor-launch turned its machine-guns on the mutineers, killing 44 and wounding 73 of them. The remainder were tried by court-martial and received heavy sentences.

## Man-Power Bill Passes Commons Unanimously

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—The House of Commons today passed the third reading of the Man-Power Bill unanimously.

## Shun Pao Case Re-opened; Goes Up To Consular Body

Japanese Assessor Protests Tls. 300,000 Decision,  
Declaring He Had Not Waived Right; No Italian  
Interest, Declares Italy's Consul General

Definite issue between the Japanese and the Italian Assessors on the regularity of the judgment in the Shun Pao case flashed into the records of the Mixed Court yesterday.

This sensational kick-back came when Japanese Assessor Hayashide formally recorded his disapproval of the proceedings and denied that he had waived jurisdiction in the case.

The Shun Pao case is that in which Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui ordered restoration of the paper to its original owners or damages of Tls. 300,000 against its purchasers early in the week. It was the publication of this case in this CHINA PRESS that caused the peppery session in the Mixed Court Wednesday when Assessor Ros and Counsel for the former owner of the paper accused THE CHINA PRESS report of inaccuracy—a view not exactly supported by the developments of yesterday.

The next step in the case will in all probability be taken by the Consular Body. It is understood that the matter has been referred to that Body both by the Japanese authorities and by the Registrar's office of the court, following written protest to the latter by the Japanese Consulate.

Judgment in the Shun Pao case was handed down last Tuesday by Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui in favor of Shih Tse-bal, former owner of the paper, against Chen Chin-han and See Kai-shu, who purchased it in 1912. The judgment specified that the two defendants either return the property on receipt of half the sum they had paid for it, or suffer the Tls. 300,000 damages. The plaintiff, Shih, sued on grounds that he had not received the entire amount of the contract price, Tls. 120,000 less Tls. 15,000 for outstanding debts. The defendants claimed that they had not only paid all, showing receipts, but that they had been compelled to meet some Tls. 50,000 more of debts than had been represented to them. The defendants were immediately ordered to produce Tls. 300,000 security.

The Japanese Assessor sat on the bench during the case, but dissented from the judgment. It had been stated that there were Japanese interests. Yesterday the Japanese interests claimed were made known. The claims consist in—entire ownership of the paper.

The fireworks yesterday were touched off about noon before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Yui, who sat with Assessor Ros last Tuesday. Mr. Matsuo, representing

the Japanese interests was the igniting medium. Messrs. Fessenden and Fleming, representing See and Chen, were present. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Musso, counsel for Shih, were not in attendance.

Mr. Matsuo, addressing the court, stated that he represented the interests of Mr. Okada, Japanese owner of the Shun Pao. He said that he had read the records of the Shun Pao case and found that Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui had given a judgment in the matter. Mr. Matsuo took a lively exception to this action and declared that since it was Japanese property and the two defendants in the case were Japanese employees no one but the Japanese Assessor had a right to sit and deliver judgment. Some of his exceptions were stated in heated terms.

"I would like to know," he said, "if the Japanese Assessor waived jurisdiction in the case, or if not, if he approved of the decision."

Mr. Matsuo declared that the Assessor should not have approved and that he should have cancelled the Tls. 300,000 bond required of the defendants.

Mr. Fleming then spoke in behalf of his client, See, who was in Court.

He stated that he and Mr. Fessenden appeared for the Chinese defendants and that they were in Japanese employ. This, he said, he understood had been represented previously, through the Japanese Consulate, to the court. He would like to know if the Japanese Assessor concurred in the judgment, or whether he had handed the case over to Mr. Ros and the Magistrate to decide. If not, whether he approved of the judgment.

Assessor Hayashide, replying, indicated that he had not waived jurisdiction and stated that he did not approve of the judgment, nor of any of the passages in it and declared that in his opinion the security bond should be cancelled.

Mr. Musso last night declared ignorance of the entire proceedings.

"If anything of the sort has been done I do not know of it," he said, "and I cannot discuss it."

Mr. G. De Rossi, the Italian Consul-General, said yesterday afternoon that he would take no action in the matter. It was not a matter to be dealt with by the Consulate, he said, as it concerned only the Italian Assessor. Mr. de Rossi made it clear that there was no Italian interest in the case and that he did not know why it should have come up before the Italian Assessor.

## President Feng Quits Peking; Starts South to Fight Whom?

President Feng Kuo-chang left Peking last night at 8 o'clock, according to an authentic telegram from Peking. He will go to Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Nanking and Hankow but whether he will actually lead the Northern forces against the South is not definitely known.

In the afternoon the Waichiaopu formally informed the Legations that the President would leave. Telegrams to the same effect were sent to various officials throughout the country, including General Lu Yung-hsian, the Shanghai Defence Commissioner.

At the another conference held in the Presidential Palace yesterday disapproval of the President's departure was expressed by many of the high officials but the President persisted in his decision and hurried preparations were carried out.

There is much speculation over the President's action. By many it is doubted whether his purpose really is to fight the South. It is held by some that he is choosing this way of saving his face, in view of the well matured plans of the Northern Tuchuns to oust him. It is also given as a possibility in reliable reports that he will return to Nanking and organize a government there. And it may be he will fight Peking and not Canton.

During his absence Premier Wang Shih-chen will act as the executive.

### BIG RIOTS IN BERLIN; MOB DEMANDS PEACE

Amsterdam Bank Gets Report  
Of Severe Disturbances In  
German Capital

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—A telegram from Amsterdam states that an important bank learns that there has been severe rioting in Berlin during the past two days. The mob marched the streets demanding peace.

89 ENTOMBED IN MINE  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Halifax, January 24.—Eighty-nine men are entombed owing to the disaster at Acadia Mine. Up to the present eleven bodies have been recovered.

### The Weather

Cloudy and damper weather.

The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 42.8 and the minimum 28.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 47.2 and 21.1.

## Hertling's Reply To Wilson's Terms

By PRESIDENT WILSON By COUNT HERTLING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principles that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid-test of their good-will, of their impression of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all the other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is for ever impaired.

All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognisable lines of nationality.

The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

Rumania, Servia and Montenegro should be evacuated; the occupied territories restored; Servia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous developments, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and free independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

## HERTLING EVADES CRUCIAL DEMANDS MADE BY ENTENTE

Refuses To Promise Evacuation  
Of Belgium And  
France

### 'VALUABLE PAWN'

Alsace-Lorraine Never Will  
Be Given Up, He  
Says

### 'FREEDOM OF SEAS'

Britain Must Yield Hong-  
kong, Gibraltar, Malta  
And Aden

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 24.—Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, speaking in the main committee of the Reichstag, said that the negotiations were progressing slowly at Brest-Litovsk. "They are extraordinarily difficult. The strange messages the Russians have wirelessly world-wide have occasioned doubt that the Russians are serious but I hold fast to the hope that the negotiations will shortly reach a satisfactory conclusion."

"Our negotiations with the representatives of the Ukraine are in a favorable position."

"The Entente having failed to respond to the invitation to participate in the negotiations, we are no longer under any obligation towards them and so have a free hand for separate negotiations with Russia. Nor are we bound, with regard to the Entente, to the proposals for a general peace submitted to us by the Russian delegation."

No British Will For Peace

"Lloyd George no longer scolds, but seems to wish to prove his power for negotiating, which I formerly doubted, but I cannot read in his speech an earnest will for peace nor a friendly tone towards us. He declares that he never had any intention of annihilating Germany and even spoke of respect for our political, economic and cultural situation, but he spoke also about pronouncing judgment on criminal Germany, which had committed every possible crime. That is a tone which we cannot acknowledge as containing an earnest desire for peace."

The German Chancellor emphasised that Alsace-Lorraine is mainly purely German territory which, through violence and violation of justice, was severed from the German Empire. "When we, in 1870, demanded the tracts of land wrung from us in a criminal way there was no conquest of alien territory but what today is called dis-annexation."

Britain Must Give Up Possessions

"In President Wilson's demands his second point is freedom of the seas. One of our main future demands is complete freedom of navigation in war and peace. There is no difference here between us and President Wilson, but it is eminently important for the future freedom of navigation that England shall relinquish her strong fortified points on important international sailing routes like Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong and the Falklands."

"As we have already declared, the idea of the restriction of military preparation is quite open to discussion. The financial position of all European countries after the war will probably work most effectively for the satisfactory solution of this question."

Count Hertling spoke at some length on history before the war in order to show the peaceful intentions of Germany. He declared that the Austro-German Alliance was purely peaceful but hostile conditions menaced the Central Powers. King Edward's policy of isolation compelled coalitions. Germany stood in the way of British Imperialism. In the French lust for revenge and Russia's aspirations for expansion, British Imperialism found only too ready aid.

Count Hertling proceeded to argue that the Franco-Russian



Alliance compelled Germany to create protective armaments. He quoted, in support of this policy, a letter written by Thomas Carlyle to the Times in 1870 saying that Germany would have been mad had she not erected a frontier wall between herself and her had neighbor, France.

The German Chancellor then proceeded to deal with the fourteen points contained in President Wilson's address to Congress on the 8th. [This is given in the adjoining column.]

Count Hertling, after answering President Wilson in detail, concluded as follows:

"Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's proposals contain certain peace principles to which Germany has assented and which form a starting-point and aim for negotiations, but their concrete proposals are unsatisfactory. Our enemies do not desire to destroy Germany but they cast covetous eyes on their opponent's territory."

The Chancellor declared the German military position was never so favorable.

## GIRL SAYS SHE CAN'T PAY ALIENATION DAMAGES

Is Finally Released On Bond; Court Refuses To Cancel Appearance Security

An echo of the alienation suit wherein Mrs. C. Frankel obtained \$4,000 damages from Miss B. Obodovsky Friday sounded, in the Mixed Court yesterday when the defendant appeared before Italian Assessor Ros to plead inability to pay the judgment. Counsel, Mr. J. B. Davies, applied for bail.

Sergt. Shaw stated to the court that the Mixed Court cells were hardly fit for occupation by a foreign woman. Assessor Ros said that the matter was one for the Registrar to settle and not for him. There was considerable further discussion and finally the court ordered that the defendant enter into her own bond in amount of Tls. 2,500 for release for the present.

The defendant's father applied for the release of \$450 and jewelry valued at Tls. 2,000 which he had put up for her appearance in court. This was refused. The Tls. 10,000 security put up by Chinese bondsmen was released at conclusion of the case.

## Irish Delegates Agree To Meet Lloyd-George

Representatives Of Convention To Confr With Premier Before Reaching Decision

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 24.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

At the 26th meeting of the Irish Convention the Chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, read letters from the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, stating that before a decision was taken by the Convention on certain issues he and his colleagues would be happy to confer with its leading representatives.

The Convention adjourned and selected the members to meet the Cabinet.

## CHINA MILITARY MISSION IN BELGIAN TRENCHES

Four Officers Received With Honors At Headquarters And Taken To Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 24.—The Chinese Military Mission has just arrived at the Belgian front. It consists of General K. H. Icheng and Captain Tseng and Captain Fu of the Cavalry and Captain Ping Chen of the Artillery.

The Mission was received by General de Coninck, the Belgian Minister for War, and then proceeded to Belgian Great Headquarters, where General Ruquex, the Chief of the General Staff, entertained the Chinese officers to luncheon.

The Mission afterwards visited the trenches in the region of Dixmude and also the sectors of Steenstraet, Mencken and Luygen.

## Bliss To Represent U.S. At War Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, January 25.—General Bliss will represent the American Army on the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

## How English School Children Protect Themselves From Raiders



Children of the public schools of London's East End have been taught just what to do when the approach of enemy raiders is signalled. By

means of a system of whistles the children know just what to do and there is no confusion. They are taught to lie down flat on

the floor with intervals of space between them. It has been found that this method has prevented serious loss of life among the little ones in the school buildings.

## AUSTRIANS EVACUATE MONTE TOMBA SECTOR

Hope Of Breaking Through To Venetian Plain There Is Abandoned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 24.—On the Italian front the evacuation of the sector of Monte Tomba by the Austrians is a consequence of the brilliant victory won lately by the French troops, which rendered the remaining enemy positions in the sector too precarious to hold.

A telegram to the Associated Press says that the enemy's retreat is important not only on account of the evacuation of Cossuma but also because it shows that the enemy has renounced the idea of breaking through at Monte Tomba and the western bank of the Piave to invade the Venetian Plain and is now executing defensive works in his rear.

The retreat of the enemy has brought him more deeply into the mountains. The snow for his position around Monte Tomba nowhere exceeded a height of 600 meters while those on Monte Spioncia reach to about 1,200 meters and are farther from the plain.

Although the enemy still holds his advanced positions on both banks of the Brenta, his evacuation of one of the most important lines of access to the plain proves that he had abandoned all hope of breaking through this front during the winter. The honor of forcing him to give up his offensive plan, belongs, for a great part, to the French.

THE EDITOR of a well-known magazine in response to an inquiry said: "There is no better investment in the country for a small sum than a savings bank account, and you will make no mistake in keeping your money there until you accumulate a larger amount."

## The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

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\$1 opens a Savings Account.  
\$50 opens a Checking Account.

## Want Travellers For Commercial Attaches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—In the House of Commons today Mr. T. E. Wing suggested that experienced commercial travellers should be appointed Commercial Attaches at British Embassies.

Mr. A. H. Steel-Maitland replied that a Select Committee, which included business-men, was considering the appointments in British Embassies and Legations on the commercial side of the British diplomatic and consular service.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Jan. 29  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 31  
Per R.V.P. s.s. Penna Feb. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Feb. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 5  
Per C.M. s.s. Canada Feb. 5  
Per C.M. s.s. China Jan. 30  
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Feb. 2

## GERMANS THREATEN TO OCCUPY REVAL

Will Renew Offensive Unless Russians Accept Their Terms, Hoffman Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

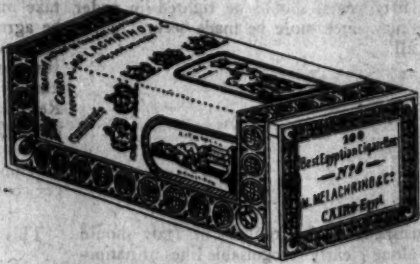
Petrograd, January 24.—When the Russian Delegates at Brest-Litovsk asked the Germans to specify their conditions regarding the occupied territories, General Hoffmann, the German Chief of Staff on the Eastern Front, spread out a war-map and drew his finger along the line from the shore of the Gulf of Finland, eastward of Moon Sound Islands and thence through Valk, Dvinsk and Brest-Litovsk.

The Russians thereupon mentioned the occupied territories on the southern front. General Hoffmann replied: "We will speak of those with the Ukrainian Republic."

A Russian Delegate queried: "And if we do not agree to these conditions?" General Hoffmann said: "We will occupy Reval within a few weeks."

The Germans announced that the present adjournment of the Conference would be the last to which they would agree.

## "MELACHRINO" Egyptian cigarettes



## MELACHRINO

THE CIGARETTE ELECT of all NATIONS

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## History of Pneumonic Plague of 1910 Shows Steps Necessary To Prevent Its Spread

Report of International Conference Held At Mukden Gives Detailed Analysis Of Scourge And Recommendations For Its Prevention And Conquest

What is the pneumonic plague?

At the time of the first great outbreak of the disease in Manchuria and China in 1910-11, in which epidemic nearly 50,000 people died, an International Plague Conference was called at Mukden by the Chinese Government. Delegates from eleven countries, scientific men of high ability, gathered to consider the above question and to draw conclusions which might be of benefit in case of future outbreaks.

At the conclusion of the conference in April, 1911, a list of forty-five resolutions was passed recommending steps which should be taken in the event of an epidemic of pneumonic plague.

The Report Printed at the Government Bureau of Printing, Manila, pp 483 with 10 diagrams and 9 illustrations, may be obtained at the COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD., C453 Honan Road, and any one of its 56 branches at cost of printing as below:—

Paper Cover \$2.00

Cloth Binding \$3.00

## Union Of All Labor Urged By Frenchman

Workers Of All Nations Must Join In Fight Against Imperialism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—At the Labor Conference at Nottingham, M. Renaudel, a French delegate, said that the presence of the Allied labor representatives was being utilized to promote a general Allied agreement on the lines of British war aims, with the adherence of the labor of the United States. Having achieved such unity, the working-classes in the belligerent countries would then be asked to participate in united action to establish a durable peace and to overthrow imperialism throughout the whole world.

The Labor Conference resumed discussion of the shelved resolution demanding the withdrawal of Labor representatives from the Government and rejected a proposal that Labor representatives in the Government should cease to act on the Labor Executive by a two to one majority.

## Compulsory Rationing Urgent, Says Rhondra

Will Begin With Meat, Butter And Margarine On February 25

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—Lord Rhondra, in a speech at the Mansion House today, said that compulsory rationing is inevitable and urgent. Meat, besides butter and margarine, would be rationed from February 25.

The Press Bureau issues the following communique: A deputation of Manchester engineers and munition workers waited on Lord Rhondra, the Food

Controller, today and asked for a definite assurance of the shortage of food and the steps which are being taken to place the nation on rations.

Lord Rhondra said that there was no famine nor likelihood of famine but there was a definite shortage of meat, butter, bacon and margarine.

The local schemes of rationing, he said, will ultimately be welded

into a national scheme. Nearly 2,000 Food Control Committees are now working and arrangements are being made to create a food clearing-house with the aim that each district shall have a fair share.

The Cabinet had authorized a bill dealing with profiteering and exacting from any offender double the amount of his profit in addition to the penalty inflicted by the magistrate.

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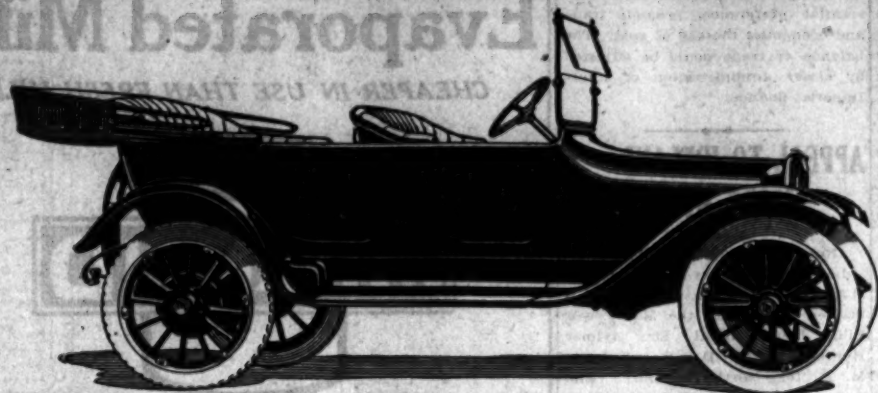
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100 miles per gallon of gasoline

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Outdoors at night, or in the bedroom, the Ingersoll Radiolite is a great convenience—just double as useful as a watch that shows time only in the daylight. Five models to select from, including a wrist Radiolite and one in a white case to stand on the bureau.

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Glow Dial



"Radiolite" \$4.35

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Waterbury

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Women's Size



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Same watch without case for the hand-bag.



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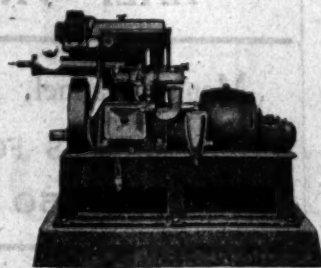
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"MONARCH" LEATHER BELTING  
RUBBER SHEET PACKING  
RUBBER SHEET PACKING WITH WIRE INSERTION  
"SKOOKUM" SPIRAL PISTON PACKING  
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Solves the problem of efficient light at the lowest cost for Home, Office, Warehouse or Factory, the enclosed storage batteries being specially adaptable for House Boats. No glass to break.



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There is not a better paint made for this purpose.

It dries with a good gloss.

Approximate covering capacity per gallon (one coat) 700 to 900 square feet.

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## BARON FINDS RICHES LEES OF HAPPINESS

Shibusawa Says Pleasure Lies  
In Daily Striving To  
Achieve Goal

### PONDERS TYPE OF CAREER

Magnate Does Not Know Whether  
He Was Wise In Leaving  
Politics Behind

Translated By Saito Man  
(From The Japan Advertiser)

The following is a rough and ready translation of Baron Shibusawa's contribution to the January Nippon Ichi, which is a special number devoted to the study of wealth, happiness and longevity.

Man is a happiness-seeking animal. This was as true of him before as it is now, and will ever be hereafter, both in the East and West. Just as beasts and insects are always thinking of filling their bellies with food congenial to their palates, so man ever hungering and thirsting after what he calls happiness. But happiness is not the same with all people, whose opinions on the subject differ amazingly. Buddha, Christ and Confucius did also strive after happiness, but theirs was of a totally different order from that happiness which some modern people are seeking.

That men in the past differed as much in their definitions of happiness as we do is well attested in history. On one hand we see a loyalist like Kusunoki Masashige who had made it his life's business to serve righteously for the sake of the Emperor and his country, dying an apparently fruitless, but a very inspiring death at Minatogawa; and on the other hand we see traitorous characters like Fujiwara Kaneie and Fujiwara Tokihira who had endeavored only to promote their personal ease and comfort, and did not hesitate to use all the crooked and deceitful means that their chicanery and treachery could suggest. The former found happiness in service and the latter in self-love. Perhaps you may say that both were equally happy in the pursuit of their respective happinesses. Only note the difference of the memories they left behind!

### Baron Shibusawa's Definition

Now, I beg leave to state my own conception of happiness. If I can do so without breach of modesty, I consider myself most happy when my aim and purpose are attained. I was born in a farmer's home, and my boyish ambition was to grow up to be a notable farmer in my little village so as to enable my parents to lead a happy comfortable life. But as I grew in years and the world around me changed, my purpose in life could not but change. I thought that the exigencies of the times demanded that a farmer as I was, I should not be seeking only my own happiness or that of my own home, but that I should do something, even the humblest kind of service, for my country. So I left my native province for the capital. At first I worked in the political world, and later on entered the business world where I remained for forty years. I do not know whether or not it was good for me that I had changed politics for business, but I am inclined to think that I might have done less good for the state if I had remained a politician. Anyhow I am happy in thinking that my first ambition to serve the state and society has been fulfilled in some degree.

### Work Is Pleasure To Many

My father was by no means a learned man, but he was not entirely dark in the ways of the saints. Once he taught me thus: "Man is born with the instinctive desire to work hard for the attainment of the purpose he sets his heart on. We are happy while we are working for our purpose. I knew a very hard-working man in my village once. He was a tireless worker. He would rise before the sun every morning and work till the stars appeared, and never think of indulging in any amusement. For trips, theater and other pastimes he cared nothing. His only hobby was work. Observing his eternal perseverance some one said to him once: 'You must be making a lot of money, working so hard all the time and taking no amusement at any time of the year. But what is the good of working so much and heaping up all the money you earn, considering that you cannot take your riches beyond the grave? Would it not be wise to take a little amusement now and then between your work?'

"To this the diligent man made reply as follows: 'I may seem a pitiable fellow, working always and without play, but to me this life of perpetual work is most happy; it is as happy a mode of life to me as theater-going, gossiping, tea-sipping, taking naps and so forth are to some people. If I were to pass the whole of my life in this continuous work, I should consider it a most happy life and be glad to have lived it. As for the money I am leaving, that is the dress of my life from which I have extracted all the happiness worth taking, and why should I care, if I could not carry such a refuge to my grave, so long as I am enjoying the real substance of life while I am alive?'

I was deeply interested in this story of my father's, and strove to emulate him, and have since learned to find happiness in the execution of what I consider my work in life. I entirely agree with this man in considering riches as the lees of happiness, not worth being made an objective of life. Nor have I too much of these lees, but I don't care a fig about it.

## BOLSHEVIKI ARREST BATTALION OF DEATH

Public Funeral, With Thousands  
Of Mourners, For Two Victims  
Of Assassins

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 25.—The Battalion of Death was arrested yesterday at its barracks, being accused of supporting the Right Social Revolutionary members of the Constituent Assembly in a plot, all the organizers of which were arrested yesterday, when numerous bombs, arms and compromising documents were found.

The opening of the Soviet Congress at the Tauride Palace is fixed for the night of the 24th.

The eight victims of the shooting which occurred on the 18th were buried publicly today. Thousands of mourners tramped for seven hours through the melting snow to the Preobrajensky Cemetery, fifteen miles outside Petrograd. The red coffins exposed the raised faces of the dead. Many speeches were made at the grave-side denouncing the Bolshevik autocracy and comparing it to the autocracy of Tsardom.

One of the murderers of M. Shingareff and M. Kokoshkin has been arrested.

While there was no bloodshed in the Capital on Tuesday, thirty to forty people were killed and 200 wounded, including many women and children, in the center of Moscow.

A large Bolshevik procession, with several machine-guns and armored cars and parties of cavalry, armed Red Guards, and Austrian, German and Turkish prisoners, arrived at one o'clock in Theater Square, where thousands of spectators were assembled.

A couple of revolver shots were heard, evidently of a provocative character, and a terrible panic ensued with much wild shooting with rifles and machine-guns by the soldiers and Red Guards in the procession. The Moscow Soviet affirms that the shots were fired against the processionists from the windows of three hotels, on which the machine-guns were consequently turned, while the armored cars fired on the Metropole.

Stockholm, January 25.—Reports of the civil war in Finland confirm that there have been sanguinary conflicts at Viborg between the Bourgeois Public Safety Corps and the Red Guards in which the latter were victorious after sailors had reinforced them.

### VERDICT IN SIAK CASE?

There was a persistent rumor about town yesterday to the effect that Dr. Nijhuis has secured judgment against Mr. John Liddell and Dr. Marshall in London for £30,000 in connection with the Siak case.

### WEST FRONT REPORTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 25.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports at noon: The hostile artillery has been active at La Vacquerie and in the neighborhood of Paschendale. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening: There have been hostile artillery bombardments southward of the Scarpe and near Paschendale. Our aeroplanes bombed the aerodromes near Courtrai and Ghent. The latter are used by the enemy night-flying machines. Our machines also bombed and used their machine-guns against the enemy billets near Roulers. All our machines returned.

### News Briefs

At the special request of the Y. M. C. A., Judge Lobingier will repeat his address on "Jerusalem Delivered" at Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 130 Nanchang Road, this afternoon at 6 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public generally.

In the Mixed Court yesterday one Wang Tsung-kaung was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for breaking a tomb in Nansiang and stealing several articles of jewelry from the coffin.

The Overseas Club Conversations will be held at the Palace Hotel tomorrow at 4.30 p.m. Tickets, including tea voucher, may be had for \$1.

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books and magazines from Messrs. Hildes, E. G. Hamilton, McGilivray, N. G. Beale, T. H. Marshall, Ritchie, Toeg, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, P. H. Nye, R. H. R. Wade, W. P. Inglis, C. Muller, A. Tippet, F. H. Forde, A. S. P. White, Cooper, P. G. Tate, E. E. Parsons, N. Donald (as Irene), s.s. Hain Peking, "Cranford" and W. W. C. and R. M.

Mrs. B. Green has been appointed manager of the Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd., beginning February.

The Shanghai Paper Mill Co., Ltd., in liquidation, will hold a general meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the offices of Andersen, Meyer and Co., 5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Seven Chinese houses were gutted in a blaze on the Yangtzeppoo Road early yesterday afternoon. Companies 1, 2 and 4 of the Brigade checked the outbreak after a stiff hour and three-quarters' work.

Two Chinese, one armed with a revolver, held up a pedestrian on Boone Road at 10 o'clock last night and robbed him of his long gown and \$15.

## JUDEAN HILLS CAMPAIGN DOOMED JERUSALEM

Its Fall Assured After Operations  
In Difficult Passes,  
Gen. Allenby Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—The Gazette today contains a despatch from General Sir Edmund Allenby covering the operations in Palestine from June 23, 1917, to the fall of Jerusalem.

He emphasizes the transport difficulties due to the shortages of water. The routes for transport were extremely limited and practically the whole of the available transport, including 30,000 camels, had to be allotted to one portion of the eastern force.

The despatch tells how, before the fall of Gaza, the enemy, who was very strongly entrenched, kept guessing as to the whereabouts of the main attack: namely Sareira and Sheria, and therefore operations on a large scale against Gaza were prepared.

The despatch shows that it was the very rapid consolidation of the British gains in the passes of the Judean Hills before the Turks could rally that insured the surrender of Jerusalem. These passes are historical for causing the defeat of many previous armies invading Palestine.

## LOSS IN NANCHANG FIRE PLACED AT \$3,000,000

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, January 25.—The loss from the blaze which destroyed a big section of Nanchang's business center early last Sunday morning has been estimated at \$3,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as was previously reported. Fifty-two stores were wiped out on Book Street alone. Thirty or forty other shops were destroyed on the adjoining streets. The Bao Fung goldsmith shop was burned at a loss of \$20,000. This and the Tien Bao Low pen shop were the heaviest losers. The latter is reported to have lost its entire stock of imported Chinese pens worth \$10,000.

It is rumored that the fire started upstairs in a silver shop when a disgruntled gambler overturned an oil lamp. As far as is known no lives were lost. However two policemen were injured and later treated at the Nanchang Hospital.

The local papers give the following reasons why the fire got beyond control: Inadequate water supply, narrowness of streets, lack of fire walls. Plans are now being discussed as to how future fires may be controlled. It is urged by a committee of business men whose losses were most severe that more fire wells be built, and that a large cistern for storing water be constructed near the business center.

Traffic on the streets where the fire occurred is practically impossible. Reconstruction is already under way and the indications are that most of the shops will be open within a short time.

### Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

Subscription List No. 94  
Capt. C. B. Rae in memory of Capt. Mackie ..... \$5.00  
M. B. .... 10.00  
N. W. .... 10.00  
Shanghai, January 26, 1918.  
S. Mason,  
Hon. Treasurer,  
c/o The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

### Music for Today

The musical program to be played by the orchestra at the Town Hall at 4.30 p.m. today will be as follows:

- 1.—Overture "A Roman Carnival" Berlioz
- 2.—Dance of the Hours from the Opera "La Gioconda" Ponchielli
- 3.—Selection "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni
- 4.—Overture "Les Cloches de Corneville" Planquette
- 5.—Suite "Algerienne" Saint-Saens
  - (a) Prelude
  - (b) Rhapsodie Mauresque
  - (c) Reverie du Soir
  - (d) Marche Militaire, Francaise A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

## Deny Port Of London Is Closed To Shipping

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—The Press Bureau says that the reported closing of the Port of London to merchant shipping is officially denied.

A deputation of London members of the House of Commons yesterday interviewed the Shipping Controller with reference to the report.

## Fixed Exchange Rate For All Britain Urged

Head Of Barclay's Bank Proposes Method Of Linking  
Empire Financially

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—At the annual meeting of Barclay's Bank Ltd., today the Chairman advocated the maintenance of a fixed rate of exchange within the Empire, which would give the Dominions a substantial preference, promote trade and economise the use of gold. The balance of trade could be adjusted by closer administration of inter-empire finance.

## APPEAL TO IRELAND MADE BY GENERAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—In the House of Commons today, in a maiden speech, on the Man-Power Bill, Lieut-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weaton, D.S.O., Unionist M. P. for North Ayrshire, who commands an army-corps in Flanders and participated in the Gallipoli campaign, said that the flower of the manhood of Great Britain and the Dominions was in the Army, which is in magnificent fettle and unconquerable in its cheeriness, calmly confident that if Prussian militarism is not conquered now we should be attacked later when the Allies were fewer and our lot would be similar to that of Belgium.

He appealed to Ireland to join America, France and the Dominions in the struggle. He said that when America was at her full strength our position would be overwhelming. Until then we must expect heavy attacks, though he was confident that such would be defeated.

## DR. EDDY IS COMING TO ADDRESS BIG BANQUET

The second annual alumni banquet of the Christian Colleges of China will be held this year on Wednesday evening, February 6, at 6.30 in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building.

Dr. George Sherwood Eddy, the right-hand man of Dr. J. R. Mott and

author of the recent book entitled "With Our Soldiers at the Front," will be one of the prominent speakers of the occasion. Mr. Eddy is expected to arrive in Shanghai on a liner from Vancouver. He is known to be a fascinating orator and will undoubtedly have a powerful message for his audience after his recent exceptional experiences in the war zone and in many a prison camp. He has

likewise helped in the raising of \$35,000,000 for the Y.M.C.A. work among the Allied armies. The alumni of the Christian colleges in Hangchow, Nanking, Shantung, Canton, Yale of Changsha, etc., who desire to be present at this great banquet are requested to communicate early with the Executive Secretaries, Messrs. H. E. Yu and J. H. Geldart of the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai.

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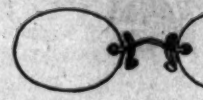
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<b>MILLINERY</b> AT <b>HALF-PRICE</b>		Further Reductions in <b>LADIES' FUR AND TWEED COATS</b>	
Ladies' Neck Wear AT <b>HALF-PRICE</b>		"O'Cedar" Mops <b>\$1.85</b> "O'Cedar" Polish <b>\$1.85</b>	
Men's Flannel Pyjamas 2 SUITS FOR <b>\$7.50</b>		Men's Cashmere Socks Black only <b>\$10.00 for 1 doz. pairs</b>	
<b>CAMP COOKERS</b> Sale Price 80 cents Refills, 4 for \$1.00		<b>Gem Safety Razor</b> Sale Price \$2.00	

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## ACCUSED NOT IN COURT IN EXTORTION CASE

Defendant in Suit Brought by  
Woman Given Till Next  
Week To Appear

Athenes Mavromatis, 33 Peking Road, a Greek subject charged with attempting the extortion of money from Mrs. Louis Sardaig, a Japanese subject, by threatening publication of accusations against her failed to appear in the Mixed Court yesterday morning when the case was called before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Yui. The Court ordered that the accused must appear at the next session Saturday or forfeit his bail. Also a warrant will be issued for his arrest if he does not appear.

Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for the accused and stated that he had had several consultations with his client and could not explain why he was not in Court. Mr. Godfrey, appearing for the prosecution, being ready to go on with the case, applied for the issuance of a warrant for the accused's arrest and the forfeiture of his bail. Mr. Fleming said he would not oppose the application if it was certain that his client had left the jurisdiction of the Court, but some time should be given for his appearance. After further argument on the application the Court gave its decision.

## RED CROSS CHILDI FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Foreign Subscriptions Up To  
January 24  
Subscriptions previously acknowl-  
edged, Yen 22,231.75; \$11,780.89; Tls.  
94,451.44.

M. & M. ....	10.00
Collection by Rev. T. C. ....	10.00
Proceeds of theatrical per- formances by Chinese students in Paoanocan, through Chinese Consul at Sourabaya, Mr. Wong Shi- shan ....	253.01
Glucose ....	25.00
Messrs. Watson & Cowling, Chenoweth, through Rev. P. H. Dowling ....	11.30
Presbyterian Mission, Chen- oweth, through Rev. P. H. Dowling ....	25.00
Y.M.C.A. of New China Academy, through Rev. P. H. Dowling ....	5.00
Lakeside College Christmas Services, through Rev. F. K. Reinhardt ....	9.00
Dr. and Mrs. O. T. Logan, Changteh ....	4.00
Two Misses Tsui, through Mrs. Logan ....	6.00
Boys of St. James School, Wuhu, through Bishop F. R. Graves ....	18.00
Students and Chinese Teach- ers of a Kashing High School, through Rev. G. C. Tarrier (Plays given at Christmas time) ....	105.00
Students of Kashing High School going without meat for two months ....	75.30
Mao Sing-sung and Chang Zong-eh and their friends China Inland Mis- sion, Shanghai ....	228.65
St. James High School, Wuhu, through Bishop F. R. Graves ....	200.00
.....	12,766.15
Collection by Chung Han Soo Hook, Penang ....	536.44
Chinese Chamber of Com- merce, Singapore ....	30,000.00
Chinese Chamber of Com- merce, Kuala Lumpur ....	4,590.00
.....	89,577.88
Miss H. M. Kingston, Yinchow, Sze- chuen: 50 pairs Woolen Socks. 1 pair Woolen Gloves. 48 Children's Waistcoats. Mr. Alexander Paul, Treasurer re- presenting Wuhu Dyke Repair Com- mittee, through Wuhu Branch of the Red Cross Society of China: 1002 Padded Garments. Shanghai Custom House through Mr. H. D. Hillard, Acting Deputy Commissioner, unclaimed clothing and bedding detained from opium smugglers: 17 Old Cotton Quilts. 3 pairs Old Leather Shoes. 341 Old Miscellaneous Clothes. Sues Tun Ho, Vice-President, Red Cross Society of China, Dated January 25, 1918.	

## FRENCH BUDGET FIGURES

(Roussier's Agency War Service)  
Paris, January 24.—The report of  
the Committee on the French Budget  
estimates as the civil expendi-  
tures in 1918, including interest on  
the national debt, a total of Fcs.  
7,769,000,000, which is covered up  
to Fcs. 7,539,999,000 by the income  
under the Budget.

To make up the difference the  
Committee proposes Fcs. 300,000,000  
to be raised by new taxes.  
The report shows that since  
August, 1914, the credits of the  
French Budget have reached the  
amount of Fcs. 106,500,000,000,  
out of which Fcs. 87,200,000,000  
are for military expenses.  
The receipts during the same  
period were Fcs. 101,000,000,000,  
of which Fcs. 58,000,000,000 was  
furnished by Treasury Reserves and  
issues in France, Fcs. 19,300,000,000  
was borrowed abroad and Fcs.  
15,300,000,000 was ordinary re-  
ceipts. Fcs. 5,400,000,000 of de-  
ferred payments is covered by  
equivalent foreign credits.

## Protest Withdrawn Against Bishop Henson

(Henson's Agency War Service)  
London, January 24.—The Bishop  
of Oxford has withdrawn his protest  
against the consecration of Bishop  
Hensley Henson.

## Hangchow Christian College Notes

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, January 25.—Semester  
examinations have succeeded all  
other activities through the past week.  
These also will occupy the coming  
week and bring the term's work to a  
close January 31. The Chinese New  
Year season will be observed by a  
school vacation during the month of  
February.

Mr. I. T. Chow, an alumnus of  
Hangchow, has been a visitor at the  
college this week. Mr. Chow returned  
a few months ago from post-graduate  
study along technical lines in America.  
His present location is Peking where  
he is teaching in Tsing Hua College.

An attractive bulletin of Hangchow  
Christian College information has  
very recently been issued. A number  
of photo engravings depicting student  
activities and college equipment are  
contained. Copies may be had by  
addressing the college.

Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Wheeler were  
passengers on the Tenyo Maru, which  
sailed from Shanghai on Friday. They  
are returning to their home in  
Pasadena, California, where Mrs.  
Wheeler will remain until next fall.  
Rev. Mr. Wheeler is expected to re-  
turn to Hangchow in March.

## Obituary

Senator Brady Dead

Washington, January 25.—Senat-  
or Brady of Idaho is dead here of  
heart disease.

Major Gardner Dies

Washington, January 25.—Major  
Augustus Peabody Gardner, former-  
ly a member of the United States  
congress from Massachusetts, and a  
pioneer in the preparedness move-  
ment in the United States, has died  
at Camp Wheeler of pneumonia.  
Major Gardner, who received his  
commission last year, was at the  
training camp when stricken with  
the disease which caused his death,  
and the cold wave and storm which  
struck that locality last week  
hastened his end. He was 52 years  
of age, and served in congress from  
1893 until commissioned. During  
the Spanish-American war he was a  
captain and assistant adjutant gen-  
eral on the staff of General James  
H. Wilson. He was a son-in-law of  
Henry Cabot Lodge.

## Economics In The Light Of War

By William Hyde Price, Ph.D.

The following article is part of an  
address just delivered by Professor  
Price, of the Imperial University of  
Tokio, before the Tokio Literary and  
Musical Society.

Modern economic science was pre-  
ceded by a group of politico-econ-  
omic doctrines known as Mercantil-  
ism. Now Mercantilism had consider-  
able reference to warfare. The Mer-  
cantile aimed to make his state  
strong, and he was very conscious  
of the fact that strength was a re-  
lative matter; and therefore the  
strength of enemy states (or possible  
enemies) was a serious matter for  
him. Always, whether he was think-  
ing primarily of "riches," or primarily  
of military resources, he assumed  
that the gain of one country or  
sovereign could be realized only at  
expense of some other. The attitude  
was one of constant, war-like suspi-  
cion.

But the French and British econ-  
omists who followed the Mercantilists  
were uniformly peaceful. Their policy  
was cosmopolitan—distinctly not a  
war-economy. All their assump-  
tions, and all their arguments were  
peaceable in every sense. "Nature,"  
they held, was benevolent, evils were  
due to man's failings and blunders.  
"Let things alone—let them take  
their course" was their habitual at-  
titude. Each man should be per-  
mitted, unmolested by authority,  
to pursue his own interests. They  
could not conceive that individual  
liberty could injure the welfare  
of any. They urged free, peace-  
ful intercourse on all occasions.  
Adam Smith, the "Father of Po-  
litical Economy," and his succes-  
sors were all pacifists. English econ-  
omic tradition has been uniformly  
peaceful—until about 15 years ago,  
when the shadows of impending war  
began to emerge. American econ-  
omic tradition has not been clearly  
cosmopolitan as has the English. But  
it has been just as pacific. In  
practice, protection rather than free-  
trade has been followed, in America,  
but this was rather from a spirit of  
sentimental national enthusiasm, than  
from any consciousness of the need  
of national strength as against other  
countries. In economic thought, the  
German statist theories have had  
considerable popularity, but  
(among Americans) these theories

## Schubert Program Enjoyed By Women

A growing interest in the Musical  
Department of the American  
Woman's Club was evinced by the  
large attendance at the meeting  
Friday afternoon at the Astor House  
and an appreciative hearing was  
given to the excellent Schubert pro-  
gram given. A short sketch of the  
composer's life by Mrs. Roberts  
furnished an appropriate background  
for the songs and instrumental  
selections from his compositions.  
Schubert's genius of poetic descrip-  
tion in his music and ability to  
adapt his theme to the meaning of  
the song were especially illustrated  
in the two songs, "Hark, Hark the  
Lark" and "Death and the Maiden,"  
as sung by Mrs. Isherwood.  
At the next meeting of the Music  
Department, February 8, Russian  
music will be studied.

## ENTRANCE EXAMS ARE HELD AT ST. JOHN'S U.

St. John's University held its mid-  
year entrance examinations during  
the past week and was overrun  
with students seeking admission  
into the College and Middle School  
for the term beginning March 1.  
The usual time for admitting new  
students is in the Fall, when the  
college year begins, but there are  
always vacancies at the start of the  
second term. This year it was an-  
nounced that about fifty new stud-  
ents could be accommodated, but  
three times that number applied for  
entrance.

Most of the applicants were from  
Shanghai, where they have been  
previously studying in the Y.M.C.A.  
School, the Shanghai Public School,  
Medhurst, Chant's Academy, the St.  
John's Y.M.C.A. School, the Anglo-  
Chinese School, and other  
institutions. But some came from  
such distant points as Hankow,  
Fochow and Tientsin to try for  
entrance.

The examinations were in both  
Chinese and English and extended  
over two full days. A new scheme  
was tried this year whereby the  
same set of examination papers served  
both as a test for entrance and  
a method of classifying those ad-  
mitted.

As a result of the examinations,  
four men were admitted to the Col-  
lege and fifty-eight to the Middle  
School. It is estimated that this will  
bring the University enrollment for  
the second term up to five hundred,  
which is the maximum of accom-  
modation.

have always seemed rather abstract  
and remote from real life. The Ger-  
man historical school of economists  
has had considerable influence, but  
has affected scientific methods  
rather than American opinion. Ger-  
man "National Economy" alone has  
tended in an opposite direction.

"Smithism," however, had its  
followers in Germany; all through  
the 19th century, and even in the  
20th century (as for instance Prof.  
Karl Dietzel); but from the time of  
Frederick the Great to the present,  
"Nationalökonomie" has been in  
many aspects a different science from  
political economy. (The difference  
in name has denoted a difference in  
content.)

German Nationalism

Mercantilism in Germany was  
more eminently strategic than Eng-  
lish mercantilism. The German his-  
torical school of economists have all  
been men whose views were national  
rather than cosmopolitan. Even  
German socialism has been national-  
istic in character. We may well ask,  
indeed, whether German socialism has  
ever been truly "international" (not  
withstanding its protestations in the  
past). For Germany, "war econ-  
omics" has not proved a revolutionary  
idea. For Germany, war and econ-  
omics have been related ideas. Na-  
tionalökonomie has meant, primarily,  
the organization of the state for its  
own separate (exclusive) ends, as  
opposed to those of other states or  
peoples.

For English political economy,  
however, the idea of war-economics  
is revolutionary. War and economics  
have been dissociated, not associated.  
Ideas. English economists have al-  
ways held that "War upsets normal  
economic relations;" and that  
"Friendly economic intercourse is the  
best guarantee against war."  
When the present war broke out,  
the English and the Germans natu-  
rally manifested very different econ-  
omic ideas and policies. The Germans  
immediately understood that a crisis  
had arisen for which the National-  
ökonomie had been specially devised.  
They adapted themselves with sur-  
prisingly little friction to innumera-  
ble measures of war-economy  
which were immediately put into  
practice, such as price-regulation,  
stimulation of some kinds of produc-

tion and checking of others, re-dis-  
tribution of labor, bread-tickets and  
other devices for regulating con-  
sumption. These are only a few of  
the most characteristic war measures  
promptly introduced by Germany,  
and only slowly adopted by other  
countries at war. On the other hand,  
in England, the popular economic  
motto at the beginning of the war  
was "Business as usual." It was  
emphatically urged that England's  
strength lay in her trade; and hence  
that this must not be disturbed.  
Labor must not be diverted from  
normal production, and consumption  
must not be altered for fear of dis-  
turbance and discouraging trade and  
industry, as it turned out, each coun-  
try carried its chosen policy to too  
great an extreme. The Germans  
learned that price-regulation was a  
much more delicate thing than they  
had imagined. With all their science,  
and with all their patience, they had  
not been able to anticipate all the  
difficulties. To illustrate, they tended  
to treat high prices as if high prices  
were a definite evil, whereas they  
were rather the symptom of an evil,  
the ultimate evil being being  
scarcity. High prices were not mere-  
ly a symptom of an evil—they were  
in large measure the proper cure of  
distributed scarcity. High prices check  
unnecessary and careless consumption,  
they bring forth hidden or hoarded  
stocks of goods and they stimulate  
production. To tamper with prices,  
without properly considering produc-  
tion and consumption, is to treat a  
symptom and aggravate a disease.

Bread Tickets

The Germans gradually learned  
their error, and attacked the prob-  
lem of scarcity in a more funda-  
mental manner. The system of  
bread-tickets was a sound and sci-  
entific policy, subject to inevitable  
mistakes of detail in practice, but  
right in principle. Under unregu-  
lated market competition bread goes  
to those who are willing to pay most  
for it. But in the face of a war-  
famine the interest of the nation-as-  
a-whole is paramount. Bread should  
not go, only to those who are willing  
to pay most for it, but it should be  
distributed according to the common  
welfare. This can be accomplished  
without defying any economic law.  
It is still true, under a regime of  
bread-tickets, that prices depend—as  
always on the relation between sup-  
ply and demand (or between pro-  
duction and consumption). The bread-  
ticket is based upon a simple recog-  
nition of the fact of short supply.  
It accordingly limits the demand, by  
limiting the extent to which purchas-  
ers may go into the market. Thus  
prices are kept down to a level which  
enables those with small purchasing  
power to buy their share.

Let us turn now to England's  
"Business as usual" slogan. It had  
a degree of plausibility, for England  
was dependent upon commerce and  
industry for her very existence. To  
disorganize and discourage trade  
would have been disastrous.

But business inevitably became  
very unusual. Luxurious expendi-  
ture was cut down, partly by choice,  
partly from necessity. Business did  
not become slack, but inevitably  
changed in its direction. Extraor-  
dinary transformations of industry  
took place. All sorts of factories,  
with all sorts of machinery intended  
for the arts of peace, were converted  
into armaments.

Another illustration of the econ-  
omic lessons of the war is found in  
the aims and conditions of the labor-

ing classes. Like their employers,  
the workmen at first aimed to pre-  
serve the usual conditions. They in-  
sisted upon the right to strike, and  
they were prepared to tolerate no  
invasion of their rights as establish-  
ed in peace-times. But they soon  
found that they must yield something  
to public necessity. On the other  
hand in the urgent needs at the be-  
ginning of the war, Governments too  
gladly accepted the eager sacrifices  
of willing females as well as male  
workers, until they learned by bitter  
experience that work done under  
conditions of fatigue is inefficient  
work.

America And Russia

From The Kansas City Star.

Well, say that Russia is out for  
good, and the balance of America  
comes in. How is the balance af-  
fected?

Russia was not, in the modern  
sense, a military power. She had no  
economic organization, no industrial  
organization, no mechanical equip-  
ment. Her armies were of the old  
order, vast numbers of men, but un-  
welded into a great striking force.  
There was no power behind the  
front—there was not even adequate  
transportation and supply without  
which there can be no army.

America is a military power,  
though not a militaristic power. It  
has organization in all the essential  
that go to make up and maintain  
modern armies. It has all the mate-  
rial of war and the mechanical equip-  
ment to furnish it. With modern  
war largely mechanical, the mechan-  
ical nations are the strongest in a  
military sense, and America is the  
greatest of the mechanical nations.  
Russia, of she had stayed in the war,  
would have grown steadily weaker.  
America will be stronger with every  
day the war continues.

With Russia out and America in  
can there be any question as to how  
the balance inclines?

## CONSTANT HEADACHES.

People with thin blood are much more  
subject to headaches than full-blood-  
ed persons, and the form of anemia  
that affects growing girls is almost  
always accompanied by headache,  
together with digestive disturbances.

Whenever you have constant or re-  
curring headaches and pain in the  
face, they show that the blood is thin,  
and your efforts should be directed  
towards building up your blood. A  
treatment with Dr. Williams' pink  
pills will do this effectively, and the  
rich, red blood made by them will  
remove the headache.

More disturbances to health are  
caused by thin blood than you have  
any idea of. When your blood is  
impaired, the nerves suffer from  
lack of nourishment, and you may  
have insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia, or  
sciatica. Muscles subject to strain  
are under-nourished and you may  
have muscular rheumatism or lum-  
bago. If your blood is thin and you  
begin to show symptoms of these dis-  
orders, try building up the blood with  
Dr. Williams' pink pills, and see if  
the symptoms do not disappear as the  
blood is restored to normal.

You can readily obtain Dr. Wil-  
liams' pink pills from any dealer; or  
send one bottle for \$1.50, six for  
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the superior staying ability of the Prest-O-Lite Battery. Third—you want intelligent,  
satisfying service to help you keep your battery in good condition—Prest O-Lite Service  
awaits you at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd. to insure the long life  
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new battery—remember these three reasons why Prest-O-Lite offers greater value.

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January 28th

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**MONDAY**  
January 28th

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Grey Flannel Trousers \$6.50	Half Price \$3.25
" Suits \$17.50	" 8.75
Men's Tweed Caps 50 cts.	" 0.25
" Hats \$2.00	" 1.00
Men's Green Felt Hats \$2.00	" 1.00
Men's Tunic Shirts \$2.00	" 1.00
Tan Cape Gauntlet Gloves \$8.50	" 4.25
Fawn Paramatta Waterproofs \$7.50	" 3.25
Black " " \$10.00	" 5.00
Black Vulcanized Coats \$5.50	" 2.75
Fawn Pegamoid Coats \$10.00	" 5.00
Men's Tweed Suits \$19.50	" 9.75
Grey Waistcoats, White Stripe \$5.50	" 2.75

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### Boot Department Offers

Ladies' Tan Glace Kid Button Half Price  
Boots. A good shape, easy fitting a bargain at \$5.00. **\$2<sup>50</sup>** pair

## WEEK

### LACE DEPARTMENT OFFERS

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White Val Insertion \$1.00 doz.	50 cts.
Grey Shetland Spencers \$1.25	65 "
Fringed White, Spun Mufflers \$1.50	75 "
Colored Chiffons, Good Shades, \$1.00 yard	50 " yard
Black and Colored Veiling 75 cts. yard	35 " "
Black, White Pleated Net \$1.00 yard	50 " "
White Kid Gloves 12 Button \$2.75	\$1.40 pair
" 16 " 3.75	1.90 "
Black Kid Gloves 12 " 4.50	2.25 "
" 16 " 4.25	2.40 "
Black Suede Gloves 12 Button \$2.75 pair	
	Sale Price 1.40 "

### FURNISHING DEPARTMENT OFFERS

American Adjustable Baby Chair \$16.50	Half Price \$8.25
Bentwood Baby Chair \$7.50	" 3.75
English Wire Mattress \$15.00	" 7.50
Umbrella Stands, Birchwood \$5.00	" 2.50
Walnut Folding Chairs \$7.00	" 3.50
Oak Filing Cabinet \$80.00	" 40.00
Polished Birchwood Chess Board \$7.50	" 3.75
Baby Carriages, a few only \$32.50	" 16.25
Steel Portmanteaux \$14.50	" 7.25
Picture Frames, Usually \$1.50	" 0.75
Canvas Cartridge Bags \$5.00	" 2.50
Colored Pictures	HALF PRICE
Remnants of Carpet	"
Remnants of Linoleum	"
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Odd Medicine Chests, Screens	"

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Ladies' Tan Glace Lace Half Price  
Shoes, Built for Style and Wear. Fit like a glove. **\$2<sup>50</sup>** pair  
Worth Today \$10.00 pair.

## OF

### ONE WEEK ONLY

MEN'S TAN LACE BOOTS THIS WEEK  
Good English Leather and made to wear. No more obtainable from home. **\$5<sup>00</sup>** pair

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Ladies' Wolona Vests, High Neck, Short Sleeves  
Usually \$3.95 and \$4.75.

MEDIUM SIZE

**\$1.25**  
Each

LARGE SIZE

**\$1.45**  
Each

### LINEN DEPARTMENT OFFERS

	Half Price
Warm Pretty Bed Rugs \$4.50	\$2.25 each
Tasselled Madras Muslin, 48" \$1.50	75 cts. yd.
Fripped Madras Muslin, 48" \$1.50	75 "
Tapestry Curtains, Red and Grey \$15.00	7.50 pair
Cream Muslin Fripped Curtains \$4.50	2.25 "
White Spot Fripped Curtains \$6.50	3.25 "
Wool Loops, Plain and Fancy Colors 50 cts.	25 cts. pair
Wadded Comforts, Green, Blue and Red 6½ x 4 foot \$6.50	3.25 each
Wadded Comforts 6½ x 5 foot \$7.50	3.75 "
Soiled Lace Curtains	HALF PRICE
Remnants	"
Short Ends of Ceylon and Union Shirtings	"

### MILLINERY DEPARTMENT OFFERS

Ladies' Flannelette Dressing Gowns \$3.75	Half Price \$1.85
Ladies' Tweed and Cloth Costumes	4.15
Girls' Flannelette Nightdresses \$3.50	1.75
Ladies' Nainsook Nightdresses \$4.50	2.25
Ladies' Cloth Costumes, Very Smart	5.00
Ladies' Suede Cloth Coats \$10.50	5.25
Children's Suede Cloth Coats \$5.75	2.90
Ladies' Nainsook Knickers \$2.95	1.50
Ladies' Tweed Costumes	6.25
Ladies' Colored Moirette Skirts \$3.75	1.85
Ladies' Nainsook Camisoles \$1.45	0.75
Ladies' Nainsook Knickers \$4.50	2.25
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Untrimmed Hats	HALF PRICE
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Free Development Is Their  
Demand

### BREST-LITOVSK ISOLATED

But Yield To German Wish  
Rather Than Make Obstacles  
To Peace

Tokio, Jan. 18.—The Maximalist News Agency has issued a long "complete declaration," referring to the recent pourparlers. The following is the substance of this document received by Kokumai and dated Petrograd, January 18:

"Before examining the questions put by the Quadruple Alliance we think it necessary to clear away any misunderstandings which have arisen during the course of the official pourparlers of December 27" (January 9, New Style).

The declaration then proceeds to take exception to the wording of two paragraphs in the Austro-German project, which refer to the occupied territories, and says that "the Russian Government can not regard as the will of the people a declaration of a few privileged groups in those territories."

Mention is made of a Vestnik telegram, cited by German newspapers and also by Kuehmann in his declaration. As they have no knowledge of this telegram and can not understand what telegram could be regarded as a correction of anything that had been said in the course of the pourparlers, the conclusion is that the remarks made on this subject do not concern the declaration of the Central Executive Committee.

"We have resolutely declined the German point of view by which the will of the people would be supplanted in reality by the ill of a privileged group working under the control of the authorities occupying the territories."

To Defend Democratic Peace  
After pointing out the failure of the Government of the Entente to take part in the pourparlers when the opportunity was offered them by the ten days' suspension of the parleys, the declaration states: "We will not cease to defend the principle of democratic peace proclaimed by us, and will take no account of any delays whatsoever."

With regard to the proposals for the transfer of the pourparlers to a neutral country the declaration states that the idea of this proposition was

to put both sides in an analogous position which could favor the course of the pourparlers and accelerate the conclusion of peace. "We share the opinion of the President of the German delegation that the atmosphere in which the negotiations take place is of great importance. Without seeking to know to what degree the atmosphere of Brest-Litovsk is favorable to the other side for the conclusion of peace, we are of the opinion that for the Russian delegation to sojourn in the fortress of Brest-Litovsk at the headquarters of the general of the enemy armies under the control of the German authorities creates all the disadvantages of an artificial isolation, which is in no way compensated by the advantages of direct telegraphic communication."

"The delegation further remarks that all these considerations acquire so much the more importance in that during the more recent sessions there were profound divergences on the subject of the political future of the people of Poland and Lithuania, etc."

### Brest-Litovsk Is Isolated

A further complaint made in the declaration is that at Brest-Litovsk the Russian delegation are isolated from the action of healthy public opinion and have no guarantee that their opinions reach the peoples of the Quadruple Alliance.

With regard to the other objection raised by Cernin and Kuehmann that agents of the Allies would be in a position to prejudice the negotiations if they were carried on in a neutral country, the declaration points out that the revolutionary power of Russia has sufficiently demonstrated its independence of all diplomatic intrigue having a tendency to the oppression of workers, and has never been blind to possible menace from Allied diplomats.

"We do not think that the Allied diplomacy would have much more success on neutral soil than it has had at Petrograd."

The declaration points out that the sincerity of the aspirations of the Russian people towards peace is sufficiently proved by the right of free development accorded to Finland, Armenia and the Ukraine, and that the "opposing side" have only to show a similar attitude towards the regions occupied by them.

With regard to an allegation made by the German Chancellor relative to the powerful situation of Germany, the declaration remarks that the situation of a nation in the world is defined "not only by its material equipments but by its internal resources, which once called to life manifest the power sooner or later."

To Sign None But a Just Peace

"Our Government has put at the head of its program, 'peace,' but it has engaged at the same time before

its people to sign none but a just and democratic peace."

"The sympathy of the Russian people for the working people of Germany and of the Allied countries shows that the years of war have not hardened the hearts of the Russian soldiers who, moved by a sentiment of fraternity, have stretched out their hands to the people on the other side of the trenches."

"We believed that there was no question of an ultimatum, but of a practical understanding made in good faith. We were deceived. We have been offered the ultimatum of pourparlers at Brest-Litovsk or no pourparlers at all. This is a proof that those elements of the Quadruple Alliance who pursue a policy of annexation, regard a rupture of the pourparlers on technical grounds as being more favorable to this policy than the solution of the future of Poland, Lithuania, Armenia, and Courland, and that it would make it more difficult for the masses and workers of Germany to understand the causes of the conflicts and facilitate the efforts of annexationist agitators."

"As a consequence of these considerations we feel it necessary to declare that we accept the ultimatum that has been made to us and we remain here at Brest-Litovsk in order that the least possibility of peace may not be lost."

"In spite of the extraordinary attitude of the delegates of the quadruple alliance we believe it to be our duty before the armed peoples of all countries to make a new effort to establish clearly here in the headquarters on the eastern front whether peace with the quadruple alliance is possible without violence to the Poles, Lithuanians, Letts, Estonians, Armenians and other nationalities to whom the revolutionaries have assured the full right to free development without reserve, without restriction and without concealment or ulterior purpose."

### Shanghai Baptist College Notes

The authorities of the College have just received word that a friend of the College in the States has left it a legacy amounting to about \$420,000. The money will probably be devoted to the erection of one of the buildings needed by the College.

A conference on the work of the English Department of the College

was held last Wednesday. It was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. F. J. White, Professor Victor Hanson, Professor Hulsinga, Miss Florence E. Dick, Mr. T. C. Woo and Professor Reader. The conference took up the English work being done in both the College and the Academy and went into a discussion of textbooks, methods of teaching, illustrative material and other matters directly related to the teaching of English to Chinese students. A detailed report of the proceedings of the conference is to be sent to the heads of all the supporting academies of the College.

In the consideration of the Academy work, a thorough discussion of the application of the direct method of teaching languages to the problem of teaching English in Chinese schools was held; the matter of the time that ought to be spent in English work in the various years of the middle school, as well as the ratio between the hours spent in formal grammar and in reading and conversation, was also taken up. There was a rather general agreement in the conference that formal grammar, as it has been taught in the past in Chinese colleges, is of questionable value and that Chinese students should be taught English grammar only as they experience the need for it. Other matters taken up in detail were those concerning the development of illustrative material for use in the English classroom, the use of current events in oral composition classes, the need for thorough courses in public speaking in Chinese colleges and the substitution of courses in general literature for the courses in English and American literature which have been given in the past in Chinese colleges.

The Baccalaureate Service will be held on Sunday, January 27th, at 3 o'clock. Final Examinations for College and Academy students have been going on during the past week, and will continue until next Thursday. On Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock will come the annual Commencement Tea given by the College to the students and Faculty. On Thursday evening at 7 o'clock will come the annual English Debate, which will be held this year on the subject of co-education in Chinese colleges. Then on Friday morning will come the Class Day Exercises of the Class of 1918. The Seminary Commencement will take place at 11 o'clock and the College Commencement in the afternoon at 2.30. Directly after the College Commencement exercises the College will give a tea to the guests, the graduates, and the members of the Faculty.

Vice-President Tony Sing-en went to Hangchow last Tuesday, to deliver the Commencement address at the closing exercises of the Union Girls' High School.

Mr. Anderson has taken charge of the coaching of the two debating teams for the annual debate and, from all reports, the men are going to be in good shape for the contest.

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## TELLS U. S. WOMEN IN JAPAN OF RED CROSS

Mrs. F. N. Doubleday Says Materialism Of Workers Has Been Hit In Head

SHE EATS WAR BREAD

Until Arrival In Yokohama, Hadn't Tasted Other For 6 Months, Says Speaker

Tokio, Jan. 18.—Eighty women, all now engaged in transforming yarn into articles for soldiers' wear, or rolling bandages, heard Mrs. F. N. Doubleday of New York give a most inspiring address on the work of the American Red Cross, at the work-rooms of the American War Relief, 1 Teukiji, yesterday afternoon. It proved not only an inspiration but an encouragement for broader, better and more united efforts to have the privilege of getting in touch with the new spirit which today dominates all life in America, as portrayed by Mrs. Doubleday.

Preceding her talk, public inspection was granted of long tables full of khaki knitted garments and of shelves filled with shirts and other cloth garments for America to France. Following the address, tea was served. Mrs. W. T. Payne and Mrs. Paul Messer represented the Yokohama auxiliary. Lady Lily Greene and Mrs. Roland S. Morris were among those who attended.

"The materialism of American women has been hit in the head," Mrs. Doubleday said. "The American girl, who has always been vivacious but whose superb energy has often been misdirected, has been transformed by her work in the war and is no longer concerned about things, but is thinking only of ideals."

"That the American women are succeeding brilliantly in their endeavor is shown by the fact that 1,000 cases are being shipped abroad every day at the present time. Last July, the shipment of surgical materials and other hospital articles was at the rate of 200 cases a day. And the volume of work is expanding steadily. Everyone who has helped work to fill a case will know what the shipment of 1,000 cases a day means. Four thousand hospitals in France are among the institutions which receive these shipments, and keen appreciation is expressed abroad for every case."

Mrs. Doubleday said that the steamer Venesuela, on which she and Mr. Doubleday were passengers during the ten months drive, had 201 souls aboard and when Hawaii was reached, it carried 201 members of the American Red Cross. In Hawaii, they found there were 25,000 men, although there are only 15,000 Americans on the islands. All nationals are included in the Hawaii membership.

The spirit being shown by the women engaged in war work in Japan, and the extent of their achievements, are splendid and congratulations are due, Mrs. Doubleday said in part. This she emphasized by saying that it was unexpected to find such energetic work in a country so far away from the zone of war or the scenes of war. In the eastern part of the United States, the spirit is kept tense by the messages brought across the Atlantic by wounded soldiers, and by the visiting missions of England, France and Italy. The meeting recalled the countless ones she had attended and helped organize in the United States.

Up and down the aisles in American theaters, one sees women busily knitting and paying no more than a scanty attention to the stage, she said. They have found the war work of more absorbing interest than entertainment by professionals to whom they formerly gave complete attention. The news stands say that the sales of magazines for women have fallen off to an almost incredible degree, because the women feel they have no more spare time for reading them.

American families are giving up bacon with their eggs, because the bacon is more urgently needed by the soldiers. Until she came to Yokohama, Mrs. Doubleday had not tasted white bread in six months, but had eaten only war bread. Three courses have become the maximum for the most fashionable dinners.

The American business men, too, who had been accused of living only for money, have proved the untruth of that charge by spurning money and offering their services to the work of the Red Cross and the government.

Their attitude in their work had in reality been that of "playing the game," and their idea of success was to win in the game they were playing. And now they are in this new work with the firm resolve that their game is to win—that the Allies are to win. They realize that the German attitude has been to educate the intellect and to starve the heart, and that with the triumph of the Allies' ideals, the complete breakdown of the German ideal of Kultur will prove eventually a triumph for the highest ideals of humanity.

### CROWN PRINCE'S TABLE-TALK

New York, January 16.—A Rotterdam message says that the German Crown Prince spoke to a few wounded British officers waiting for the train at Aix-la-Chapelle to convey them to Holland on their way home.

He said to a Canadian, "I hope to go to Canada after the war, but you won't throw stones at me, will you?" He seemed to be taken aback by the answer, "We're sportmen in Canada."

To a South African the Crown Prince said, "You shouldn't have come into the war at all."

The Crown Prince came to Aix-la-Chapelle, no doubt, to meet the German wounded repatriated from Britain. He was accompanied by three Staff officers, and dressed inconspicuously in ordinary field gray uniform with fur collar, and a narrow red hand round his cap. He seemed nervous and held the officer's hand while he spoke.

His aide-de-camp presented twelve British wounded officers, at dinner, with the Prince's compliments and a box of his favorite cigarettes.

## Three American Women Given French Medals



COUNTESS DE CHAMBRUN

DUCHESS DE CHOISEUL

ELSIE DE WOLFE

Three American women are mentioned in the official journal as being the recipients of silver medals awarded for hospital work. They are the Duchess de Choiseul, formerly Claire Coudert, of New York, the Marquise de Chambrun, formerly Margaret Rives Nichol, also of New York, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe.

## The Cost Of A Rich Baby

Two thousand dollars a year was not enough to support four-year-old Richard Palmer Smart, owner of the famous Palmer Smart ranch, according to American papers, so the court sent Attorney Carl Carlsmith to San Francisco to find out why Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, grandmother and guardian of the baby, had petitioned for an annual allowance of \$10,000 for her ward.

Attorney Carlsmith, upon his return, filed a report recommending that the youngster be allowed \$11,050 a year. Here are the amounts the attorney finds necessary to spend on the baby annually:

One-half the upkeep of Mrs. Knight's home in San Francisco	\$3,900
Salary of governess	600
Clothing	300
Vacation trip each year	350
Annual trip to the Hawaiian Islands	1,200
Upkeep of automobile	2,700
Annual Red Cross and charity donations	1,000
Donations to Parker Ranch, Hawaiians	1,000
Total	\$11,050

Aside from this, Attorney Carlsmith recommends the purchase of a limousine for \$4,685. Mrs. Knight retains a ten-room apartment in San Francisco, where she lives with the baby. Young Smart is the son of the

late Thelma Parker Smart, the Hawaiian heiress, and Henry Gallard Smart, a Virginian, who were married after a romance which began on a steamer bound for Hawaii, and who died about a year after the baby was born. Mrs. Smart, who was a beautiful part-Hawaiian, died in San Francisco, and, as she breathed her last, a group of Hawaiian musicians, grouped by the bedside, played and sang "Aloha Oe." Her will was contested, and more than \$100,000 was spent in attorneys' fees before a compromise was reached.

The Parker ranch at Waimea, Hawaii, which is owned by young Smart, yields about \$80,000 annual income.

Not Question Of Saving Food, But Effect On Workers Is Involved

(From The London Star)

Sir Arthur Yapp, interviewed on his statement concerning the extravagant and extensive menus in large hotels and restaurants, said: "They keep within the law, but what is

done is this. Supposing I go to one of these hotels and have a dinner a la carte.

"First of all I get soup, then I get either a fish or an egg dish."

"Supposing I choose eggs and like them, I can have a second helping—they are not rationed. That has nothing to do with the expensive food which the working class cannot get."

"It is not merely a question of food saving. That is the first thing, but in the aggregate what is over-eaten does not amount to a tremendous lot in such places."

"It is the psychological effect of the thing that I am up against, and I think it mockery for me to go to the workers, whose wives have been waiting in queues because they can-

not otherwise get the necessities of life, when there are never missing in the West-end hotels and when they know that if they had the money they could get such things easily."

Sir A. Yapp denied that he was in anyway engaged in class warfare; there was no truth at all in such statements.

Visit to Poor Districts

Sir Arthur Yapp stated yesterday that he proposed to visit the poorer districts to probe the question of food queues. The moment is opportune, if it has not been too long delayed, for it is obvious that the most elaborate schemes of rationing will not solve the problem of distribution which is the most pressing of all.

The tradesmen themselves are endeavoring to stem the number of

queues, if one may judge by notices to be seen in certain districts of London that on certain days sugar will not be sold at their establishments.

They have also done another thing—announced that children will not be served on any day.

This may be intended to prevent two or more children getting served with an article the supply of which is limited, but it is very hard on poor families where the mother is at work all day and cannot spare the time, without pecuniary loss, of spending hours in queues.

Birmingham and Ramsgate

In Birmingham there are long

queues daily outside grocers and provision shops. Lord Rhonda has been appealed to for a large allowance to the city on the ground that it is being fed on the basis of its pre-war population, whereas the many thousands of munition workers brought in greatly exceed the military enlistments.

The shortage of food supplies at Ramsgate has become so serious that yesterday several provision stores were unable to open. Other shops display large notices announcing "No tea, butter, margarine, or sugar."

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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—Septuagesima Sunday, 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at the Bubbling Well Chapel). 11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. "The Heavens are Telling" (Haydn). Preacher: The Bishop. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong. Walmisley in D Minor. Lecture on "Romans." The Dean.

**St. Andrew's Church.**—10.30 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Preacher, The Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong.

**Union Church.**—Sunday, January 27.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "The waters of Damascus and Jordan." Chants, 95 and 96. Anthem, "If thou shalt confess" (Stanford). Hymns, 504, 743, 245. At 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "The greatness of God." Chant 57. Magnificat (Bunnett in F.). Hymns, 520, 407, 55.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m., by Mr. J. Howard Stocker, Evening 6 p.m., by Mr. R. H. Matthews.

**Christian Science Society of Shanghai.**—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Truth."

**Sunday School 10 a.m.** Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

**St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesuit.**—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

**St. Joseph's Church.**—Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10 a.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 p.m. Week days: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

**Church of The Sacred Heart of Jesus.**—Sunday: Masses at 6, 8 and 10 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Week days: Masses at 6, 7 and 8 a.m.

**American Song Service.**—Reverend A. L. Wernshulz, D.D., the National Evangelistic Secretary, will speak at the Palace Hotel at 4.30 o'clock today. There will be special music.

**Sunday Service League.**—Judge Charles A. Lobinger of the United States Court for China will speak on "Jerusalem Delivered" in Mary's Memorial Hall. Special Music. The public is invited.

## Keys To The Mysterious House

New Light on the Character and Abilities of Our Special Envoy to Europe

By Frederic J. Haskin

SO far Col. E. M. House is known to the public chiefly as a man of mystery—one whose thoughts and motives are unknown, whose movements are secret or obscure. This quality of reticence has brought him more fame than could volumes of language, because it is so rare. Most of our publicists have made something of an art of self-explanation, sometimes even drawing upon history to help the common man to an understanding of their characters, likening themselves modestly to Jefferson or Lincoln.

Col. House seems to resemble no one but himself. His unique place in the public mind has been gained largely by the simple expedient of keeping his mouth shut when so many others are open. Most of the sketches of him so far have been elaborations of this fact, with the added information that he lives in Texas, where he deals in lands and "makes" governors, senators and cabinet officers for recreation. These things he apparently accomplishes by the same silent and inscrutable method that he applies to the problems of European diplomacy. He wants nothing for himself, and gets it. He has nothing to say, and says it. He is quiet as a rubber heel, elusive as a lost collar button. Incidentally, he does not seem quite human, as limned by most of his recent biographers; he stands forth as a selfless image of cryptic reticence.

But if the man will not talk of himself, his friends will occasionally talk of him, and there is beginning to grow up a little body of House legends, which are passed from mouth to mouth and occasionally blossom into print. These stories reveal the surprising facts that House is a great story-teller, an enthusiastic hunter, and a typical Texan, who regards Texas as a special province of God, proves every argument by a Texas example, and uses a Texas date-line on his letterhead even when he is in Berlin or London.

Under these rays of light, the House image begins to look more human, but several more important facts have gotten into circulation, which seem to be keys to at least some parts of the House mystery. Thus, starting at the beginning, we learn that his father, Thomas William House, was an Englishman who settled in Texas, built a manorial mansion, and lived like an English country gentleman, devoting his time to farming and sports, for which the Texas wilderness was then a virgin field. On this Texas estate, modeled after an English manor, were entertained many Englishmen and other foreigners, and there Col. E. M. House first met many of the British officers and diplomats with whom he is now dealing in Europe.

Young House was a crack shot, a daring rider, and loved the outdoors as do all westerners. His youth and young manhood, his formative years, were spent largely on the prairies and in the mountains with summer visits to London and the continent. The roots of whatever qualities a man develops may usually be found in his early manhood, and perhaps Col. House may be interpreted as a westerner, who has spent much of his life in the great outdoors, and has acquired the calm and reserve which such a life nearly always inculcates. Talk did not count for much in the West of forty years ago. A man was called upon to keep his mouth shut and do things. Col.

House seems to be still using that formula.

It is interesting to note that this same quality of the outdoor westerner has been noted in General Pershing, who spent some years fighting Indians in the Southwest. That close-lipped and clear-eyed type of man who shored the edge of the nation westward across the continent, seems to be equally effective in other and diverse fields of activity.

So much for the years of prairie life. But House spent other years in England, and his father was an Englishman who cherished English traditions and ways of life. Col. House as an international statesman (and he seems to be for the moment our most important man in that capacity) may perhaps best be understood as one who believes in the common destiny and interests of the English-speaking peoples. He is doubtless exceptionally well-fitted by experience and point-of-view to promote the international cooperation upon which so much now depends.

House was educated at Cornell University and made a special study of economics. He has remained a student all his life. James Bryce, long British Ambassador to the United States, and an author of note, is credited with the statement that House writes "as pure Addisonian English" as he had ever read. House seems to have used this faculty chiefly in his correspondence, although he has been accused of writing a book.

This is all the direct evidence that we can find as to the man's intellectual attainments. There is no one in public life who has so sedulously refrained from putting himself on record. But certainly he has identified himself with progressive men and measures. He is credited with a Warwick influence in the framing of the Interstate Commerce Commission Law, and much progressive state legislation in Texas. Of millions, who are the most typical product of our present social and industrial order, he is said to have remarked that he does not like their smell.

The meeting of House and Wilson, according to Harry Wilson Walker, who is a friend of both, was the result of the search by House for a man of national caliber who had the courage to be progressive. He had observed the struggles and enterprises of Wilson in New Jersey politics, and remarked to Col. Bryan, who has long been his friend and hunting companion, that Wilson seemed to be a real progressive.

"How does he strike you?" House asked.

"Every time he gets a chance," replied the great Nebraska with a rueful smile. "He was thinking of the famous 'cooked hat letter,' of which he was already aware, although the public was not. Nevertheless he gave House a letter to Wilson, and they met at the Gotham hotel in New York. This meeting took place on the same day as that row, famous in political gossip, between Wilson on the one hand and Col. Harvey and Marsie Henry Watterson on the other, and which has resulted in so much brilliant editorial writing in the North American Review and The Courier-Journal.

This meeting of the future president and the future special envoy to Europe was necessarily brief, but it was long enough for them to dis-

(Continued on Page 11)

## King Edward VII And Lord Lansdowne

By F. Caniff-Owen

Without knowing Lord Lansdowne it is impossible to form any correct judgment of his sensational letter in a recent issue of the London Daily Telegraph. To understand its meaning and the motives that prompted him to write it personal acquaintance and considerable experience of the Marquis are indispensable.

No one possessed of these would accord the slightest attention to the charges so freely made that its publication was intended as a stab in the back of David Lloyd George, and as a party device to bring about his downfall. Lord Lansdowne has far too lofty a sense of honor, is much too conscientious and also patriotic to be capable of anything of the kind, much as he may have disliked and distrusted the present Premier, ever since the latter's Duke-and-Marquis halting days, and desire his disappearance from public life. Whatever else may be said about the letter it is absolutely sincere, and therefore its contentions, though they may fail to convince, are at least deserving of being treated with the respect due to honest opinions.

Never Rated As Brilliant

Lord Lansdowne has never been rated as a particularly brilliant, or even as a very clever, man. It is an extravagance to describe him as a great statesman, as some of the newspapers have done on both sides of the Atlantic. He was successful as Governor-General of Canada and as Viceroy of India because of his tact, his courtesy and his gracious manner in dealing with colonial statesmen and with the native vassal rulers of India. But he made a horrible mess of his five years' administration of the War Department, culminating in the Boer war of eighteen years ago; was held responsible for much that was untoward in South Africa during the early stages of the campaign, and became the object of much military and civilian obloquy in connection therewith.

Thus in order to save the entire Cabinet from disaster he had to be shunted to Downing street as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. There his policies gave occasion for much popular criticism, as I will show later on in discussing his relations with King Edward. In the summer of 1915 he was included in the Coalition Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio, thereby forfeiting his position as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, but he was not a source of strength to the administration, and when it was reconstituted last winter by David Lloyd George he was left in the cold.

Has A Clever Wife

Now, while Lord Lansdowne may not be a shining light, he is blessed with a clever wife, and although extremely opinionated and terribly obstinate, he has the good sense to defer to her advice. It may therefore be taken for granted that she not only saw his letter before it appeared, but that she likewise sanctioned its publication. It is this which in the eyes of those who know the Lansdownes gives to its importance. Why should she have allowed it to be issued to the press? It is undoubtedly because she has permitted herself to be swayed by the domestic rather than by the international conditions of the present situation.

Like most of the women of the old territorial aristocracy of Great Britain she regards herself as responsible for the moral as well as for the material welfare of all the people living on her own and on her husband's estates that embrace 400,000 acres. Some of the tenant families have occupied the land there without interruption for several hundred years, and the attachment between these folk and the Lansdownes is very strong.

Lady Lansdowne realises that the longer the war lasts the less possibility there will be of the continuance of this sort of kindliness and attachment, since economic conditions resulting from the appalling expenditures incurred by the State during the last three years will have the effect of entirely revolutionising the existing system of the distribution and ownership of land. Then, too, Lady Lansdowne has lost a favorite son in the war, whose widow, by the way, a daughter of Lord Minto, and at one time a familiar figure in New York and in Washington, has since contracted a marriage with Capt. John Jacob Astor of the Royal Horse Guards, younger son of Lord Astor. Lady Lansdowne has likewise been profoundly impressed by the number of families on her husband's estates who have given the lives of husbands, sons and brothers. A leader of English society—indeed, its most influential leader—she has been in a position to observe the cruel havoc made in its ranks by the war.

Lord Lansdowne has been described not only in the American press but even in the English newspapers, as Tory leader. For the Marquis is by family inheritance and tradition a Whig, and has always made his political headquarters, not in the Carlton Club, which is the Tory stronghold par excellence, but at the Reform Club. He was associated with Gladstone and accorded to him his political allegiance until the split in the Liberal camp on Home Rule, when he threw in his lot with the Unionists, along with the late Duke of Devonshire, Joseph Chamberlain and other former associates

and colleagues of the Grand Old Man.

It must be admitted, however, that while claiming to be a Whig, the views and prejudices of Lord Lansdowne are in many respects those of the old fashioned Tories. He prefers the old to the new in political life, as in social intercourse. He entertains the same prejudice against changes, described as reforms, as he does for the new rich and for the parvenues. He is indeed a champion and a doughty representative of the old order.

Approved by Many

It has been intimated that Lord Lansdowne's letter had the approval of ex-Premier Asquith, and even of George V. While it cannot be denied that the letter has been eulogised and defended by all the various organs of the Asquith press, has been hailed with satisfaction by those members of the Liberal and Coalition Cabinets who, like the Marquis, were dropped by Lloyd George when forming his present administration, and was even accorded an expression of sympathy by Herbert Asquith himself at a Liberal meeting I do not for one moment believe that the King either saw the letter or approved of it before its publication.

In the first place George V. is too honest a sailor and too strictly constitutional a sovereign to thus lend himself to what is virtually an attack upon his Premier while the latter was absent from England, speaking in the name of the Crown, of the Government and of the people of the British Empire at the Entente congress at Paris.

Moreover, much as the King may respect and personally like Lord Lansdowne, he is just as far from seeing eye to eye with him in political matters as was Edward VII. It must never be forgotten that George V. and his father were not only cronies but political associates. Edward VII., unlike most monarchs, who keep their eldest sons and eventual successors at a distance, regarding them with jealousy and even aversion, made his very best and most intimate friend of his son, initiating him into all his policies, giving him the benefit of all his political knowledge and experience, and personally training him for his duties and responsibilities as sovereign.

Now Edward did not approve of Lord Lansdowne's management of the War Department, and in the bitter quarrel which ensued there between the Marquis and the late Lord Wolseley, then commander in chief, sided with the Field Marshal and gave him many public and private tokens of his sympathy. Nor did the late King relish having Lord Lansdowne at the Foreign Office. He thoroughly disapproved of Lord Lansdowne's permitting himself to be coaxed by the Kaiser into joining Germany's blockade of the Venezuelan coast in 1903, and complained that he did not receive proper support from Lansdowne in bringing about the entente cordiale with France, which he regarded as the principal feat of his reign. Indeed, it was not until after Lansdowne left the Foreign Office in 1905 on the defeat of the Unionist party that the entente cordiale attained its maturity, and that King Edward was personally successful in bringing into the Entente Russia, which Lansdowne had always treated in the light of a nightmare, and as the greatest peril to the British Empire.

Differed Over Ireland

Another pronounced political difference between Edward VII. and Lord Lansdowne was in connection with Ireland. The late King, as I personally have reason to know, leaned toward home rule and sympathized in a measure with Nationalist aspirations. He entertained much admiration for Parnell. King Edward in 1903-1905 secured the appointment of Sir Antony (now Lord Macdonnell), a particularly able and distinguished member of the Indian civil service, to the post of Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland. Sir Antony had never made any secret of his Nationalist proclivities, hailing as he did from Galway. In conjunction with Lord Dunraven Macdonnell devised a scheme of home rule scheme, which, known as the Devolution measure, would have given satisfaction to the bulk of the Nationalist party and to the overwhelming majority of the English people, those favoring home rule as well as those opposed thereto.

It was accepted by George Wyndham, then Secretary for Ireland, and representing the interests of the Emerald Isle in the Cabinet, the chivalrous descendant of Lord Edward Fitzgerald of Irish revolutionary times. It was also pretty generally known that the Devolution scheme had the approval of Edward VII., and that he favored it as a most fair and satisfactory compromise.

But at the last moment the Ulster extremists in the Unionist Cabinet declared war upon the plan, denounced it as an intrigue, threatened to withdraw from the administration and to appeal to the nation and even to denounce the sovereign for having, as they insisted, played an unconstitutional role in the matter. The Cabinet was handicapped by the name of the sovereign brought into the controversy. It developed cold

feet. It did not dare to risk the desertion of the Irish landlord and Ulster element, and accordingly George Wyndham, after being compelled to withdraw his Devolution bill, had to resign from the Cabinet and died not long afterward of something much akin to a broken heart. The Nationalists naturally became more infuriated against the Unionist Government than ever, and contributed in no small measure to its overthrow in the autumn of 1905.

Never Forgiven by Edward

It is doubtful whether Edward VII. ever entirely forgave Lord Lansdowne for the role that he had played in the affair. If I refer to it here, it is to indicate that Lord Lansdowne, in his letter recently printed in the London Daily Telegraph, must not be regarded as representing the views of the Crown. For that King George shares his father's views in Irish matters has been quietly and without public announcement shown by the fact that he continued as a member of the royal household the late Capt. the Hon. Otway Cuffe, who was a gentleman in waiting of Edward VII. and a publicly proclaimed member of the Irish Home Rule party.

Lord Lansdowne when Foreign Minister was extremely jealous of King Edward's interference in foreign affairs. The late Lord Salisbury was wont to decline to take Parliament, or even the Cabinet, into his confidence when Foreign Minister, insisting that he was responsible only to the Crown, since by the terms of the Constitution the direction and control of the international relations of the empire are vested in the hands of the monarch as his or her prerogative. Thanks to this he was able to cede Heligoland to the Kaiser in the early '90s without the Cabinet or Parliament knowing anything about the transaction until after it had been completed.

Lord Lansdowne went to the other extreme, and not only endeavored to keep things from King Edward and to hamper his activities but even publicly intimated that in his opinion there should be no interference by the sovereign in the conduct of international relations.

It was not until the Liberals came into office and Sir Edward Grey became Foreign Minister that Edward VII. obtained something in the nature of a free hand and was able to bring Russia into the Entente, to complete and strengthen the alliance with France and to effect an understanding with Italy, which resulted in her ultimately deserting the Triple Alliance. Sir Edward, new Lord Grey, realised, like Lord Salisbury, that he was, by the terms of the Constitution, not so much the Foreign Minister of Parliament as the King's own Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lacks Sense of Humor

Lord Lansdowne, although possessed of the gift of incisive speech, tinged very often with an irony and sarcasm surprising in so very kind hearted and generous minded a man, has no sense of humor, which in all the more amazing in view of the fact that Irish and French blood may be said to predominate in his veins.

Tracing his descent from that Walter Fitz-Otho, Castellan of Windsor, in the eleventh century, who was likewise the founder of the family of the Irish Dukes of Leinster, his ancestors settled in the Emerald Isle over 700 years ago, when Thomas Fitzmaurice became First Lord of Kerry, Governor of Ireland, and married the granddaughter of Dermot, King of Leinster. The Lord Lansdowne of today is the twenty-sixth Lord of Kerry in the male line direct.

Among his other ancestors, on the distasteful side of the house, was Sir William Petty, whose daughter married the twenty-first Lord Kerry in 1692.

Sir William, who figures extensively in *Peppys' Diaries* was of the humblest origin, and started life as a peddler, so poor that he is said to have subsisted for three weeks entirely on walnuts, but died possessed of an enormous fortune acquired by practice as a surgeon, as an inventor of numerous useful devices, including a letter copying machine, and through the possession of iron works, lead mines, fisheries and from the timber trade. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, which held its first meeting in his house in London. To this day the Marquesses of Lansdowne and all the men of their family, always include Petty among the baptismal names in remembrance of their peddler ancestor.

Lord Lansdowne's French blood comes to him by his mother, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, and through him he can claim descent both from the great Talleyrand and from King Louis XV. of France.

It is undoubtedly from his grandfather the Comte de Flahault, that Lord Lansdowne inherits his baldness, his extraordinary mastery of the French language, and his perfect manners, in which the courtesy of the English Grand Seigneur and great noble is happily blended with

that of the Court of Versailles in the times, alas! of long ago.

Lord Lansdowne, like his brother-in-law, the late Duke of Marlborough, is graphically portrayed by Lord Beaconsfield in his celebrated novel "Lothair," and this reminds me that the first occasion on which I ever set eyes on him was when as a boy of near sixteen I witnessed his marriage, and that of the then Lord Blandford on the same day in Westminster Abbey to the Ladies Evelyn and Alberta Hamilton, daughters of "Old Splendid," otherwise the first Duke of Hamilton.

Blandford was accounted far and

away the more brilliant of the two bridegrooms by reason of his gifts and cleverness, and high destiny was predicted for him; whereas few dreamed that there was much in store for Lord Lansdowne. Yet Blandford failed to realise any of the expectations concerning him, and made an extremely sorry mess of his existence; whereas Lansdowne, owing to his lofty sense of honor and the realization of the obligations of his name and lineage, attained the highest offices of the State, and is on record as having twice refused a dukedom, which is a still greater claim to distinction than being a duke.

## Farewell To Mirth ☐ By J. J. Montague

(Mr. Hoover has announced that hereafter pies and other edibles must not be used as movie props. Alas! Charlie Chaplin.)

No more can we smile at the comedy star  
Who looks so indignant and fustered  
When he's slammed in the eye with a cranberry pie  
Or cuffed on the cheek with a custard.  
The stage-waiter, peeved, at receiving a tip  
Of less than ten cents on the dollar,  
Dare not pour a stoup of hot nourishing soup  
Down the guest's number seventeen collar.  
No longer the boor who chucks under the chin  
The poor but exemplary slavey  
Gets a nick on the bean with a steaming tureen  
Of perfectly edible gravy.  
In household disputes, when the pretty young wife  
Thinks her husband is getting too perky,  
She cannot get back with a smashing stack  
On the gentleman's face with a turkey.  
The brickbat and casting once more must be used  
To lend mirth and lightness to action,  
Old stuff, it is true, which, compared with beef stew,  
Will furnish but little attraction.  
We'll need all our chow for the boys at the front,  
There's never a question about it;  
But we'll have to admit that no comedy hit  
Can ever be written without it.

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

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By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Keys To The Mysterious House

(Continued from Page 10)

cover that they had much in common. Col. House afterward said that he believed Wilson was a man of exceptional moral and physical courage. Judgment of men had long been a specialty with Col. House, his chief function in Texas politics having been to select candidates, and he seems to have immediately chosen the president as a man having enough nerve and initiative to break with precedents and conventionalities and get things done.

Next to his silence, the thing which has rendered Col. House most incomprehensible to a people accustomed to self-seeking politicians, is his apparent unselfishness. It is said again and again, with surprise bordering upon incredulity, that he has never held an office, though he might have had many.

To some men who have held office, an aversion to that occupation may not seem wholly mysterious. Per-

haps Col. House, like other men, desires recognition for his usefulness and ability, but has the sense to see that this is not always attained by a mad scramble for self-aggrandizement, that large ends are encompassed by calmer and more patient methods. He has said that he cares more for measure than for men, and he has had the consistency to apply that creed even to himself. Many little things about the man go to support this hypothesis that he has discovered the power which goes with the repression of self. For example, he never talks about himself or his business, but always about the other fellow and the other fellow's business. He has warm personal friends among newspaper boys and elevator operators because he talks to them about newspapers and elevators. In an age of nervous egotists, all trying to talk at once, Col. House is an anomaly by reason of the fact that he can forget himself.

## The Terror Of Great Depth By Garrett P. Serviss

"Is there any scientific explanation of the inclination that some persons have to leap down when elevated at a considerable height? While at a theater lately, seated in the front row of the balcony, I felt this impulse all through the performance.—W.H.D.

It is a very common psychological phenomenon, and I have little doubt that it has been the immediate cause of unpremeditated suicides.

Its physiological source lies entirely within the scope of the sense of vision, as is proved by the fact that if you are led to the verge of a precipice with your eyes closed you experience no unusual sensation.

The horror of great depth is shared by an wingless animals, having been bred into their constitution by the accumulated effect of ancestral experience. It is one of the occult ways in which the law of gravitation

makes its supremacy felt, even in the absence of any intellectual comprehension of its nature.

I have known very young children who could not be coaxed to approach the edge of a high bank, although they had never fallen from any elevation. Their expression indicated an instinctive fear. How early in life this dread of falling distinctly reveals itself I am unable to say, but clearly recall that I had it when little more than a child

and at a time when I had neither suffered a serious fall or been in conscious danger of one.

One of the earliest amusements that I can remember is the employment, under the instruction of an elder brother, of a large prism held under the eyes at such an angle that a reflection of the sky appeared directly under the feet, so that on taking a forward step I felt that I was passing over the verge of a chasm as deep as the sky.

On attempting to make the step I sometimes threw down the prism in a fit of uncontrollable nervous terror, and I can yet summon in memory the strange, convulsive thrill that gripped me at every effort to defy my inborn fear and to set my foot into that yawning emptiness. I could look up at the sky overhead without any perturbation of spirit; what, then, taught me to have an awful fear of it when it seemed to yawn under my feet? It was hereditary; an endless line of ancestral experience had implanted in me a knowledge, not founded upon books or any external instruction of the difference between depth and height.

Or, if you prefer a different explanation, then it was the summation in a nervous impulse of the unconscious experience of every muscle in my body that some force was always drawing it downward, but never upward.

I think you can see in this explanation a possible reason for the tendency, which is often, but not always, felt to throw oneself from a height. The sight of the empty space below produces a suggestion of falling, and the muscles, which find their motive impulses in the operations of the brain cells, attempt to follow out the suggestion. This confusion between reality and suggestion may be the source of the sensation of dizziness, and dizziness lies at the basis of the

phenomena of which we are speaking.

That such a sensation may overmaster the mind and force it to the border of tragedy is a fact that has found expression in some of the most powerful imaginative pictures in literature. Everybody will recall at once the scene in "King Lear" where the effect of standing on the edge of the Dover cliffs is described in a wonderful manner, while Shakespeare's knowledge of the suicidal impulse that often accompanies such experiences is shown in the words:

"I'll look no more  
Lest the brain turn, and the deficient  
sight  
Topples down headlong."

There is another masterly description of the terror of depth, less often read, but among the most thrillingly effective ever written, to be found in the opening sentences of Edgar Allan Poe's story, "A Descent into the Maelstrom." The supposed teller of the tale has climbed, in company with an iron-nerved guide, to the summit of the loftiest crag of a towering mountain on the coast of Norway, and there the guide throws himself carelessly down on the very verge of the ter-

rible precipice, and by this act so upsets the nerves of his companion that the latter's fear is redoubled.

"Nothing would have tempted me to within half a dozen yards of the brink. In truth, so deeply was I excited by the perilous position of my companion that I felt at full length upon the ground, clung to the shrubs around me, and dared not even glance upward at the sky—while I struggled in vain to divest myself of the idea that the very foundations of the mountain were in danger from the fury of the winds."

It is a suggestive fact that the peculiar feeling "at the pit of the stomach," (so runs the ordinary description of the sensation) experienced by persons descending rapidly, as in a swift elevator car, corresponds with that which arises at the sole suggestion of the imagination when one is on the brink of a precipice. This seems to corroborate what I have said of the probable origin of the instinctive dread of depth from the inherited store of ancestral experience. But, whatever view we may take of it, there are few more interesting traits common to all mankind, and eradication, if at all, only by rigid training of the will.

## No British Decorations For Americans

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has been obliged to inform the British Government that under the laws of the United States men in the American military service are not permitted to receive crosses, decorations or other gifts tendered by a foreign Government.

Mr. Daniels issued a statement in which he announces that, through the British Ambassador and the Department of State the British Admiralty has advised the Navy Department of its desire to recommend British decorations for certain officers and men of two United States destroyers on duty in the war zone for their conduct during encounters with enemy submarines.

The British Admiralty proposed to make the following recommendations:

Distinguished Service Order—Lieut. Commander Charles A. Hakeley and Lieut. Commander George F. Neal.

Distinguished Service Order—Lieut. Franklin Loftin and Ensign Henry N. Fallon.

Distinguished Service Medal—Quartermaster First Class W. H.

Justice and Chief Machinist's Mate R. G. McNaughton.

The British proposal was based on the following, as outlined by Secretary Daniels.

"In the case of one destroyer the Admiralty advises that the vessel was conveying a merchantman when the periscope of a submarine was sighted at a distance of about 800 yards. The destroyer immediately increased speed and headed toward the submarine, which submerged but reappeared shortly afterward, traveling in the opposite direction. The U-boat next passed close on the starboard side of the destroyer, which released a depth charge, probably causing serious damage of not destruction to the submarine.

"Praising the excellent organization, preparedness and discipline on board the destroyer, as well as the quick decision of the officer of the watch, the British Commander-in-Chief proposed to recommend Lieut. Commander Hakeley, the commanding officer, for appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, and Ensign Henry N. Fallon for award of the Distinguished Service Cross.

"The other destroyer was one of a number escorting troopships, and was cruising in station in formation when the wave of a periscope was sighted about 1,800 yards off the port bow by the quartermaster of the watch on duty. He reported to the officer of the watch, who immediately sounded general quarters. The executive officer of the destroyer was the first officer to reach the bridge, being closely followed by the commanding officer.

"The executive officer rang for full speed ahead on reaching the bridge and altered the destroyer's course to head for the periscope.

"The commanding officer then took command of the ship and maneuvered her so as to gain favorable position for dropping a depth charge, directing the executive officer to drop the charge when he deemed it proper to do so. The charge was dropped, it is estimated, when the destroyer was about twenty-five yards directly ahead of the periscope and in the direction of the submarine's advance.

"After the explosion of the charge debris was seen to rise to the surface, accompanied by large bubbles and discoloration of the water.

"For their services in this engagement the British Commander-in-Chief made the following recommendations:

"Lieut. Commander Neal, for the Distinguished Service Order, because it was considered that the efficient way the attack was launched was due to his prompt and decisive action and the vigilant lookout maintained on the destroyer.

"Lieut. Loftin, for the Distinguished Service Cross, for the way he handled the situation in a prompt and decisive manner after arriving on the bridge.

"Quartermaster First Class Justice and Chief Machinist's Mate McNaughton, for the Distinguished Service Medal."



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## Politician And Scholar Express Views Of Emigration To U. S.

Japanese Diet Member Says Plan To Restrict All Nationals Should Not Be Enforced—Present Phases Of Problem

Tokio, January 19.—Views of the student and the politician on Japanese emigration to America were outlined before the Y.M.C.A. English Club Wednesday night when Mr. T. E. Jones of Columbia University and Doctor Eisajuro Uehara, member of the recent Diet Mission to America, made speeches. Mr. Jones, by means of charts and figures gave the history of Japanese emigration to the United States, told of the present problem, and of its possible solution in the plan proposed by Mr. Sidney Gulick, that of restricting emigration to five per cent of the United States citizenship of any one race in any one year, together with educational restrictions.

Doctor Uehara told of his numerous conversations with labor leaders in California during his recent trip, of their practical views on the problem. He said that he did not believe the plan proposed by Mr. Gulick should be adopted, because it is not in accord with the present day ideal of the workers of one country being restricted by the workers of another. In concluding he said that much of the trouble and agitation over the emigration problem was the fault of the Japanese.

Mr. Jones' address which will be printed in two installments follows:

### New Phase Of Problem

The Japanese Immigration problem, which caused so much concern to two nations who have very logical reasons for being the closest friends has usually been considered from an economical standpoint. An investigation of the Immigration records and the anti-Immigration laws which have been enacted in the United States, however, show that the problem is primarily a sociological one.

The sociological axioms of consciousness of similarity, which is essential to any cohabitation or co-operation, is preceded by recognition of dissimilarity and antagonism; and the necessary triumph of the customs and mores of the predominant group in any population seem to be thoroughly verified by the history of Japanese Immigration. We must bear in mind that the antagonism resulting between the Oriental and Occidental races is but the natural outcome of the meeting of two peoples utterly different in many social lines. In dress, food, conjugal relations, industry, philosophy of government, art and religion the two civilizations are quite dissimilar. As yet these differences have not had time to be overcome by suggestion and imitation.

### Less Educated Have Mixed

The less educated classes of both races have been in contact with each other scarcely more than fifty years. Because the masses in America really do influence the government its attitude has changed from putting the Oriental on an equality with all other immigrant races as it did when the Burlingame treaty was signed with China in 1868 to one of discrimination and exclusion, as shown in the Chinese exclusion acts of 1882 and 1884 and the anti-Asian Law of 1913.

This has naturally been misunderstood by the Chinese and Japanese who are making every effort to secure recognition among the foremost races of the world. With the United States catering to the appeals of her Western citizenship, a situation growing out of a few states holding the deciding vote in national elections, and the Oriental countries begging for equal rights with all nations, a real problem in international diplomacy was created.

This has not passed away with the entrance of the United States into the world war. It has simply been hushed up for the time being. As sometimes a diseased organ may be cured by building up the resistance of all the rest of the body, it may be that the Japanese Immigration problem will be solved by continued pledges of good-will which has happily characterized the diplomacy of the two governments during the past year. Yet a much quicker and more effective way of holding the sore is to attack the disease itself.

### Now Is Time to Study Problem

Now is the time to become especially diligent in seeking remedies. Sentiment in both countries will favor such study. The anti-Oriental expressions in America have been silenced by the cry of anti-Ally and pro-German. Let us therefore examine the United States Immigration records as there we may most likely discover the actual facts regarding the recency, size and character of the Japanese influx.

First Japanese Immigration to the United States is quite recent. The first recorded immigrant reached San Francisco in 1861. We have not been able to find who he was or just why he came. We do know, however, that he came in violation of the strict exclusionist policy of the Japanese government, which did not change until the samurai class were overthrown and the new Emperor empowered to change Japan's foreign policy in 1868. This had a marked effect upon the Japanese Immigration stream. The seven recorded in 1868 and the sixty-seven registered in 1867 reached ninety-six in 1869. In this first decade the total number of immigrants was 110 actual Japanese and 138 persons who sailed to America from Japanese ports. One thousand

eight hundred came during the following decade and three thousand during the next equal length of time.

### Stream Started After 1900

The real Japanese Immigration problem did not begin until the beginning of the present century. In 1900 the numbers jumped from 3,300 to 12,600. At this time the Japanese exceeded Chinese Immigration by over 11,000. Until 1898 it had remained well below the Chinese register. This unusually large number of immigrants brought much concern to the inhabitants of the coast towns. Fear of the Yellow Peril was experienced in a new form. Antagonism for the Chinese was turned to the Japanese.

The Immigration Commission report (Vol. 23, page 167) says "It was in 1900 when an unusually large number arrived, however, that the first organized demand was made for the exclusion of the Japanese."

At a mass meeting called in San Francisco May 7 of that year not only was a resolution adopted urging Congress to re-enact the Chinese Exclusion Laws but it was further resolved to request the adoption of an Act of Congress or such other measures as might be necessary for the total exclusion of all classes of Japanese other than members of the diplomatic staff.

### Navy Successes Caused Agitation

While the influx dropped in 1901 to 5,200, in the next two years it passed any previous record, when 14,500 and 20,000 respectively were recorded. While there is again a drop in 1904 and 1905 no doubt due to the Russian-Japanese war the following two years showed another enormous increase. In 1907 alone the Immigration Commission's report showed 30,800. The success of the Japanese Navy in the war against Russia caused many to fear her aggression upon our island possessions and the fertile Pacific Coast states.

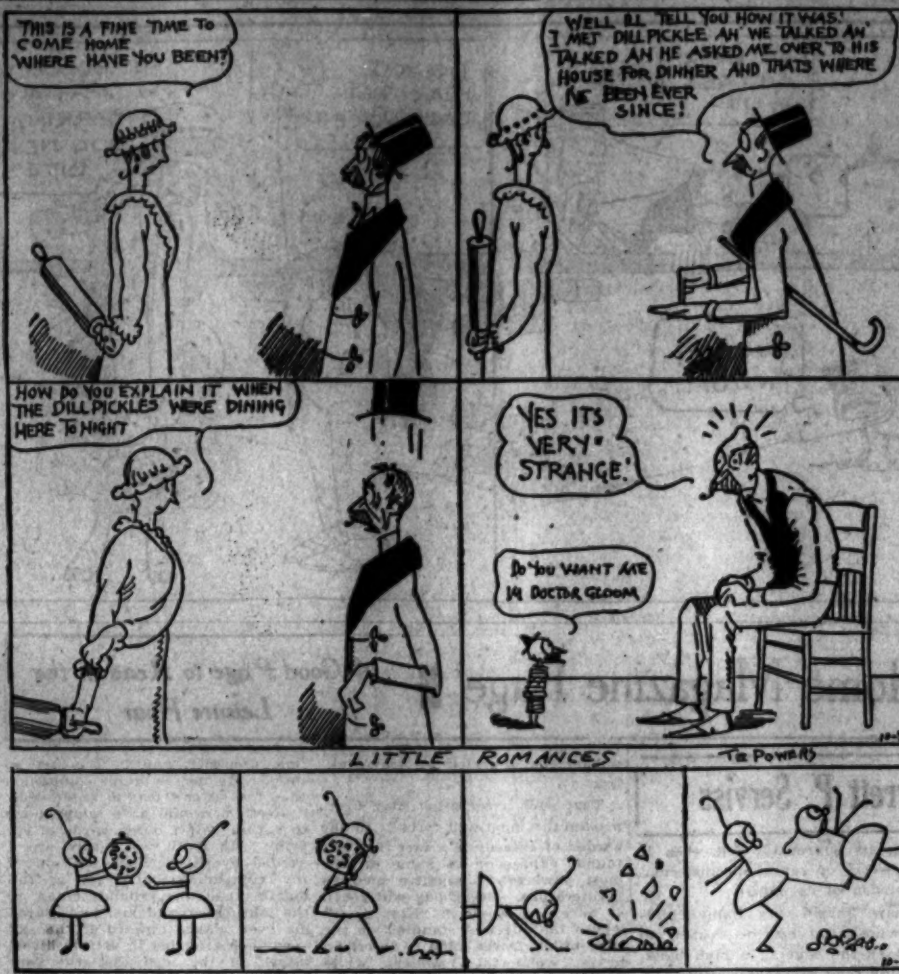
Urgent appeals were sent to Congress, steps were taken to segregate Oriental school children in San Francisco and anti-Japanese labor meetings were held in many places. Finally the Japanese Government through the gentleman's agreement refused to give passports to the laboring class of her subjects. This action cut the number of immigrants from 30,000 in 1907 to 16,000 in 1908 and to 3,200 in 1909. In 1910 the number went down as 2,500. Since that time, however, there has been a gradual increase due to the large number of women coming. During the last five years a total of 44,000 Japanese have arrived. This is less than one-third of the number landing during the preceding decade.

### Immigrants Flocked to Rich Lands

Second, the immigration stream was not constant. During periods of financial depression in 1873 and 1893 the number registered a marked drop. In the former case it decreased to one-fifth its size the preceding year and in the latter it dropped more than one hundred over the preceding year when a continual increase had been marked. The Japanese Samurai and Liberal war in 1877-78, the China war in 1895-96 and the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5, show depressions of from one-third to one-half on the immigration tide. On the other hand the prosperous years of 1868-69, 1899-1900 and 1905-07 the number increased in one year each from three to seven times its former size. This irregularity no doubt served to attract attention and arouse fear among the inhabitants of the new country.

Third, the Japanese immigrant is enterprising and persistent. He sought a home in the most desirable parts of the new country. He either chose a fertile farm space or

## Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



established a shop in one of the large cities. This is shown in the census reports for the three decades ending in 1910. In California in the fertile Alameda county the number grew from 184 to 3,266 in the three decades; in Fresno it grew from 12 to 2,233; in Los Angeles from 36 to 5,461; in Sacramento from 51 to 3,371; in Santa Clara from 27 to 2,399; and in San Francisco from 590 to 4,513. The number in these six counties equaled more than half of all the rest of the state put together. This situation is duplicated by the records of Washington and Oregon. There is little question that the Japanese know a good thing when they see it. Like the Chinese, when once they started to migrate to a place they did not gradually increase their numbers but flocked to it in great numbers.

### Attitude Caused American Hatred

Prof. Tien Lu-li, of Peking University, speaking of this characteristic in his book entitled "Congressional Policy of Chinese Immigration," "When once assured of the opportunities to be found in this country they flocked upon the Sierras like flies upon honey comb." As all immigrating peoples they settled together and continued in the new country all their former customs which were practical. As the number increased the number of Oriental customs possible to be continued were also multiplied. While the Oriental is not to be blamed for picking out the most promising home, persistently following up the best opportunities, and continuing as many of his former customs as possible, nevertheless all of these factors conducted to fear, envy and hatred among his American neighbors.

Fourth, the Japanese immigrant unfortunately inherited a great deal of the ill feeling which had been developed against the Chinaman. The first signs of extending antag-

onism against the Chinese laborer to other Orientals is seen in a resolution adopted at the American Federation of Labor held in Kentucky in 1900. It asked Congress to strengthen and re-enact the Chinese Exclusion Laws, including in its provisions all Mongolian laborers (Senate Document, Vol. 21, page 79). This was followed in California in 1904 and 1905 by considerable agitation over the question of establishing separate schools for the Chinese and Japanese. The Japanese immigration stream had loomed large during the preceding decade and seemed to be on the increase. The Oriental labor question had been a political issue for more than a generation and now that the Chinese were pretty well taken care of, attention turned to the Japanese.

In 1905 a law for the segregation of Oriental children from American boys and girls was passed and a strong agitation begun for complete Japanese exclusion. President Roosevelt took up the case with the Japanese government and in 1907 the Gentleman's Agreement was

arranged. This was followed by the treaty of commerce, navigation and protocol concluded in 1911 and the California Alien Land Law in 1912.

### Class of Emigrant Changes

Fifth, before the Gentleman's Agreement went into effect in 1907 the Japanese immigrants were for the most part unmarried male laborers. The average annual influx according to occupation was 6,989 farm laborers, 1,667 farmers, 908 laborers, 821 merchants, 207 servants, 47 hotel keepers, 9 fishermen and 3,324 unoccupied. The average ratio of men to women immigrants before 1907 was about one woman to ten men. During the early years it was much below this being about one to twenty. After 1907 the situation was materially changed. The unmarried laborers coming to America for the first time was of course stopped. Those in America either had to return or establish

homes and become American citizens. An exodus of laborers from America then followed totaling a net decrease for the period 1907 to 1915 of 2,000. There was an increase for the period of 8,400 farm laborers who were coming to join relations. There was also an arrival of 375 more servants than those departing. A little more than 100 merchants came than left during the eight years. And the number of students, ministers and government officials increased by more than one-third. Sixth, the type of food, manner of dress and method of living without many of the conveniences considered essential to the health and

happiness of a people aroused no little antagonism. Because of those differences wild stories regarding the diet of these people were circulated. As a child I was taught to believe that all Orientals ate rats, cats and various insects. I thought the men were disgustingly woman-like for wearing dresses and that their eye lids were long and thin so they could spy out other people's business. These are childish ideas no doubt arising from children's fertile imaginations, yet they illustrate the sort of think that actually exists in the minds of many who have had little or no contact with the Oriental.

(To Be Continued)

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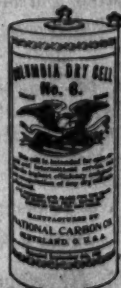
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fuse Passport Approvals  
Create Problem

### MANY AWAITING LINERS

Yokohama Hotels Crowded With  
Nationals On Way To Amer-  
ica—Many Factors

Tokio, January 19.—Mild sen-  
sation with considerable conjecture  
has resulted in Yokohama shipping  
circles as a result of the order re-  
ceived Thursday by the American  
Consulate-General in Yokohama  
and the American Embassy in Tokio  
to suspend the vising of passports,  
except for United States citizens,  
until further orders from Washing-  
ton.

Although it is believed that the  
order is temporary and merely fore-  
tells of the tightening of the pas-  
port regulations to America, serious  
results to the trans-Pacific pas-  
senger traffic are possible if the  
order is not superseded. One un-  
official report is that the tightening  
of the passport regulations will  
result in the rule that no passport  
can be issued without authority from  
Washington. At the American Em-  
bassy yesterday it was stated that  
further orders regarding the new  
regulation are expected momentar-  
ily.

### Many Await Ships in Yokohama

With Yokohama hotels crowded  
with persons bound for America,  
Russians predominating among  
them, the emigrant problem an-  
other phase of the situation, and  
steamship companies with accom-  
modations reserved for many, affect-  
ed by the ruling, representatives of  
the various companies in Yokohama  
called at the American Consulate-  
General to obtain further particu-  
lars of the ruling. Further in-  
formation was not available because  
of the brief order from Washing-  
ton.

Should the order hold, the Toyo  
Kisen Kaisha, the leading trans-  
Pacific passenger company, the  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka  
Shosen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail  
lines would be seriously affected,  
and these companies have already  
inquired as to the probability of the  
continuance of the order.

### Understand U. S. Attitude

Although inquiries at the Yoko-  
hama shipping offices usually re-  
sulted in a statement that the com-  
pany understood America's attitude  
and anticipated an early change in  
the passport regulation one leading  
shipping man indignantly asked:

"Is America forcing us to close  
our office, not to do any more pas-  
senger business?" This official said  
that the order would cut off more  
than 85 per cent of the passenger  
traffic of his company. He says the  
order is preposterous.

At the Toyo Kisen Kaisha office  
Mr. K. Kurosawa, manager of the  
passenger department, announced  
that the company would suffer  
severely by the order. Leading  
officials of the company held a con-  
ference yesterday morning, after  
which cablegrams were sent to San  
Francisco requesting an inquiry as  
to the permanency of the arrange-  
ment.

### Emigrant Problem Serious

With no big liners scheduled to  
sail from Yokohama this week the  
inconvenience to passengers and  
the loss to steamship companies will  
be slight if the order is temporary,  
but on January 29 the big T.K.K.  
liner Tenyo Maru is scheduled to  
sail for San Francisco. Already 200  
saloon passengers have been book-  
ed, while 75 second class passengers  
and 600 in the steerage have been  
listed.

With several large liners recently  
added to its American line the  
N.Y.K. would be especially hard hit  
if the present ruling continues. Mr.  
M. Kobayashi, manager of the line,  
said yesterday that 300 passengers  
are waiting in Yokohama to sail  
for America on January 30 by the  
Katori Maru.

Caring for Russian emigrants in  
Yokohama would become a serious  
problem if the passport regulation  
stands. The Yokohama Emigrant  
Aid Society is receiving from 600 to  
800 monthly from Russia, and  
during the first ten days of the  
present month 200 were sent to  
America from Yokohama. If this  
stream of emigrants should be  
stopped a serious work in caring for  
the war refugees in Yokohama  
would arise.

### GERMAN SPY ARRESTED

New York, January 15.—Walter  
Spooman, former member of the Ger-  
man Navy, has been arrested. He  
was posing as an American Army  
captain at Newport News, where he  
tried to blow up the army magazine.  
Incriminating letters were found  
on his person, showing that he arrived  
on a U-boat, when they came here  
eighteen months ago. Numerous  
other arrests are probable.

In the opinion of the naval authori-  
ties Spooman will have to face a  
firing squad. If so he will be the first  
German spy caught in America to die  
for his crime.

## Busy American Supply Depot In France



A railway station nestled in the hills of France. Uncle Sam is sending more supplies to this district than have ever been there before. As fast as one train is unloaded another picks its way up and the work of unloading food and munitions begins all over again.

## Japanese Press Comment On Topics Of The Day

Asahi Calls Terauchi Favoritism Of Militarists Of China  
Ruinous Policy—Jiji Says "Return Boxer Indemnity"

The Tokio Asahi, continuing the  
criticism of the policy of the Terauchi  
Ministry toward China as revealed in  
the interview given by an anonymous  
diplomat in the Jiji Shimpō a day or  
two ago, scores the wild arguments  
of the diplomat on several counts.

First. The policy of the Terauchi  
Ministry in the past has been too  
much in favor of Tuan Chi-jui. South  
China was relegated to the back-  
ground. Not only that, even China  
herself was out of consideration. Pres-  
ident Feng Kuo-chang, too, was  
neglected. The big reorganization  
loan, the arms loan, the Bank of Com-  
munications loan, etc., were all con-  
cluded for the purpose of securing  
whereof to beat the South. The  
anonymous interview in question en-  
dorsed the judgment of the editor as  
to the policy of the Terauchi Ministry.  
He expects that a considerable amount  
of noise will be raised by that inter-  
view.

Second. While the Terauchi Ministry  
is maintaining the policy of assisting  
Tuan Chi-jui to the end, with the view  
to letting him settle the political  
questions at the arbitrament of the  
sword, as shown by that interview,  
the editor says that there is no doubt  
but that military decision is impossible  
in China, which any one who knows

China well should acknowledge. The  
south cannot send an army strong  
enough to master the north. To be  
sure. But even if the northern mili-  
tarists were much stronger than the  
southerners in point of military  
power, a military decision is alto-  
gether impossible. Reports reaching  
here of late from various sources point  
to the fact that the northerners have  
been worsted in Szechuen, Fukien,  
and elsewhere. Yet the Japanese  
authorities seem to believe that China  
will be unified by the Northerners.  
They seem to think Japan should sup-  
port the Northerners. The editor is  
afraid that Japan may be placed in a  
very serious predicament some day.

Third. The views of the diplomat  
as expressed in that interview are  
like the views of the three emperors  
of Russia, Germany and Austria as  
expressed in the Congress of Vienna  
of 1815 or the Congress of Valona  
of 1822, who organized the Holy  
Alliance with the object of suppress-  
ing the liberal movement which was  
started in Europe in the beginning of  
the 19th century. But the attempt  
of the three monarchs, or the Holy  
Alliance, quite encouraged the ideas  
of liberty among the people of Europe.  
The central and the south American  
countries declared independence of

Spain, and in 1848 a revolution was  
caused in France. The democracy of  
China will never be put down by  
means of arms. The attitude of the  
Japanese authorities such as ex-  
pressed by the anonymous diplomat  
will only help to prolong the political  
disturbances in China.

Fourth. But the future of China  
would not be much different from  
that of Mexico, if the views of the  
diplomat were to prevail. Then,  
political questions would be settled  
by means of force. Rather than by  
elections, the issues would be decided  
by wars. The Japanese authorities  
will, indeed be working for the down-  
fall of the Republic of China as such.

Fifth. When the liberal ideas are  
developed in China, the Japanese  
authorities will be regarded by the  
Chinese liberals as their enemies.  
The object of Sino-Japanese friend-  
ship as professed by the Terauchi  
Ministry will never be realized. Japan  
will suffer much economically and  
commercially, as well.

The editor, after discussing thus,  
says in conclusion that he has heard  
that the Advisory Board of Foreign  
Affairs is opposed to the policy as

outlined by the diplomat in question.  
That was why Baron Hayashi was re-  
called in order that fresh instruc-  
tions might be given to him. But, if  
the diplomat in question is allowed  
to give expression to such extraordi-  
nary views, then the Advisory Board  
may not with equanimity keep silence.  
If the Board will keep silence, the  
nation will not do so.

### Educate China!

The Jiji advocates that Japan and  
the Japanese pay a great deal more  
attention to educational work in  
China. They should take a cue from  
America and the Americans, who have  
refunded the Boxer indemnity to  
China in order that the money might  
be used for educational purposes.  
There are many ways in which the  
Sino-Japanese friendship may be ad-  
vanced. But if that ideal is to be  
realized it will be realized only when  
the Japanese people shall show their  
attitude of brotherhood toward the  
Chinese, in sharing joys and sorrows  
together.

The Americans and the Europeans  
who are engaged in the work of  
educating Chinese are doing so with  
a sincerity of heart and with the  
spirit of universal brotherhood. They  
are engaged in their work in China  
with a far-reaching object in view.  
They are not aiming at immediate re-  
turns. When they win the heart of  
the Chinese by their charitable ser-  
vices, it will greatly help the diplo-  
matic dealings of their respective  
nations. But these charitable educa-  
tors and missionaries are in China as  
agents of the governments of their  
respective countries. They are there  
because of their sense of duty. The  
editor greatly admires these Euro-  
peans and Americans who are so  
devoted in their service in China.

Japanese should emulate the noble  
examples as shown by the Europeans  
and Americans in China. It will not  
do to engross their minds with the  
thought of concessions and privileges  
so much. The economic and political  
matters may be attended to in a pro-

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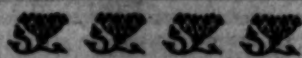
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## FOR "HER"





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By Tad



## Favors The Disarmament Of Feudal Lords In China

Japan Was Kept Marking Time Until She Took Power From Military Governors, Says Toho-jiron Editor

(Japan Advertiser)

The Editor of the Toho-jiron urges the abolition of the system of military governors in China, in an editorial article in the current issue of the magazine. A translation follows:

The war situation of Europe is becoming more and more critical involving in the sequence the prospect for a great post-bellum reconstruction of the world, but China is still wallowing in her chronic disorder. To outsiders, her situation is absurd and beneath contempt, but looked from the broad interest of the future of the whole of Asia, it is a deplorable tragedy. As in every other tragedy of life, those who are in it are no doubt acting under the irresistible pressure of circumstances. They are so affected by the fever of the internal strife that they can not see how they are risking the destiny of the country and the peace of the Orient for nothing. Quite on the contrary, each hero may be thinking that he is the only man who can save the country in the end. When the master is away each servant may quarrel for supremacy. This seems to be the present situation of China.

Tuan Threatens South

Tuan Chih-jui's ministry was broken up and Wang Shi-chen came in his stead. But Tuan's influence is still great and his policy of military suppression is still threatening the South, which in turn is showing a greater spirit of resistance than ever before. At this juncture, a convention was held in Tientsin, in which the military satraps belonging to Tuan's sphere of influence made a powerful demonstration of their spirit against the South. Chang Tso-ling, the military governor of Mukden, and Chang Hual-chi, the military governor of Shantung, took conspicuous part in it. Both governors were supposed to be in touch with the real intention of the Terauchi Government and heartily in sympathy with its policy. In this convention, Chang Tso-ling declared: "Young demagogues of the South do not know the real situation of the country and preach their irresponsible ideas to the permanent injury of this nation. But they have nothing but their words to defend themselves, and they can be brought to their knees if I go against them with my twenty thousand soldiers. If the circumstances is imperative I will dare undertake the task of subjugating them."

Army Of 20,000 Prepares

When an army of twenty thousand men can upset the balance of power, we can well imagine the pettiness of the whole situation. But Tuan Chih-jui was elated over this demonstration and asked Chang Tso-ling to prepare for the task. The preparation was made and he came about to start on the expedition when he said: "My soldiers will easily conquer the weak, disreputable army of the South, but if I go, Mukden will be exposed to the attack of Meng Wen-yuen and Feng Luang-kun, who have long been seeking for some such chance. I am the military governor of Mukden, and if I am not able to keep it safe against all emergency I shall be looked upon as a criminal by the people. Therefore, I suggest that I shall be allowed to raise another twenty thousand soldiers to guard my province while I am away." If this proposal were accepted by the Peking government and Chang Tso-ling were permitted to double his own military strength, he would at once become a formidable power in the control of the Chinese politics. Moreover, when he had the army of forty thousand soldiers he would not act to help Tuan, but would try to establish his own influence even against Tuan. Hence, his proposal was not accepted by the Peking Government.

Such is the predicament in which the North is placed against itself. Chang Tso-ling's secret ambition is not an isolated case. A similar ambition is entertained by most strong military governors of the North such as Chang Hual-chi and Tsao Hun. It is no easy task to bring these men into an effective co-operation against the South. If the Peking government is ever going to succeed in bringing them together into a decisive action against the South, it will not be until the Government succeeds in raising a big foreign loan and is supplied with all necessary arms and provisions. Otherwise, the expedition of the military governors will never be

carried into the stronghold of the extreme South.

Like Feudal Lords

The position of the military governors is very much like that of feudal lords. They have no close allegiance to the Peking government save that of paying the annual account of salt tax, tobacco and liquor taxes, custom duty, traffic revenue and a few other such public incomes, and of contributing a prescribed share toward the annual fund for the redemption of the national loans. For the rest, they are entirely free and independent. Under such circumstances, their chief interest lies in strengthening their own positions and influence in the localities they are placed and demanding from the Peking government in return for their military assistance such reward as to strengthen their own positions as factors in deciding the political interest of the country. Even the foreign loans the Peking government raises are largely distributed among them under some pretext or other for their own private purposes. The system is the chief obstacle to the unification of China. If the Japanese Government wants to help the Peking government for the interest of the nation and the peace of the Orient, the first step it should take is some measure to abolish the present system of the military governors and rehabilitate an effective central government on constitutional principle.

North And South At Deadlock

The present is an opportune time for our government to take an initiative toward this end. For the conflict of the North and the South is apparently at a deadlock. Neither side can hope to gain much against the other, and there is a sign of a

this influence standing between them eager to mediate the difference of the two factions. The principal difference now consists in the dispute about the restoration of the old parliament and one or two points in the revision of the constitution. The dispute of this kind, however nettlesome it may be when brought in and fought in a close quarter between the two factions, should not be permitted to stand in the way of the greater national interest that is being jeopardized. There ought not to be any radical difference of opinion about the necessity of establishing a strong central government on constitutional principle. Our government should, therefore, co-operate with such men as President Feng Kuo-chang and Lou Yung-ting, who seem to stand for the third influence just referred to. We should help them to frustrate any attempt of the military governors to block the path of conciliation. The interference of this nature can not be criticized even by America as a violation of our faith expressed in the Jehli-Laming agreement. Quite on the contrary, it is absolutely necessary for the integrity of China.

Terauchi Said to Concur

It has been reported that some authority in the Chinese question, speaking before Premier Terauchi, compared the present condition of China to that of our feudal state in the pre-Meiji era, and said the abolition of the system of military governors is just as imperative as was the abolition of our feudal system.

"The only hope for China," he said, "is the substitution to this system of a constitutional form of local government such as that of our prefectural system." It is said that Premier Terauchi heartily concurred with this view.

If it is true, we shall expect that he will drop his pro-Tuan policy, for Tuan's influence presupposes the power and assistance of the military governors. The reconstitution of Tuan and the abolition of the system of Tu-chun are absolutely incompatible. We further expect that the Terauchi Government will put off the question of supply of arms and munitions to China until the reconciliation of the North and the South are accomplished on a

permanent basis. For the supply of arms and munitions is the only lingering hope for the South to realize its policy of military suppression, and the expectation for it is no doubt standing in the way of conciliation. The North is putting it off for some reason or other while it is waiting for our arms and munitions to come. This expectation must first be frustrated, if the Terauchi Ministry sees the mistake of its pro-Tuan policy and is going to change it in the favor of the reconciliation of the two factions on constitutional principles.

## CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA TODAY BY-EYE WITNESS

As telegrams daily published in the press show, things in Siberia, especially at Vladivostok, are going from bad to worse, remarks the Seoul Press. A certain official who recently returned from a tour in Siberia via Irkutsk, Harbin, and Vladivostok, gave our representative an interview a few days ago and, narrating his experiences in the tour, said:

Russians at Vladivostok at present number some 70,000. Japanese subjects resident there exceed 7,500 in number, 2,000 Koreans, while American residents are recorded at 200, and other nationalities number very few.

The Powers maintaining their Consulates in the port are Japan, England, America, China, France, and Belgium, and Norway has an honorary Consul. Chaos has apparently migrated from Petrograd eastward to the port through Nikolaievsk, Irkutsk, and Harbin and the present disturbance may be entirely traced to the struggle between the Maximalists actually in power and the Moderates of the first Provisional Government. The Maximalists are in command of the Red Guard, and the Moderates seem to be backed by the Cosacks. A majority of the Maximalists is composed of laborers and people of the lower classes, while officials, scholars, and men of the intelligent class form the nucleus of the Moderates. Though the exact strength of the Red Guard is not known, it is safe to guess that the number is not very large. Vladivostok is suffering as much from shortage of supplies as other towns. Ban on the importation of such necessities as cereals, flour, coal, woollen stuffs, drugs, fruits, and canned provisions was consequently removed last year, but, owing to the prohibition of foreign exchange, great inconvenience is being felt by the inhabitants in getting those necessities. To alleviate their difficulty the Mitsui Firm and some other Japanese commercial establishments started bartering commodities for Russian bean cake. Travellers are

prevented from carrying over 500 roubles, and this, coupled with the compulsory suspension of foreign exchange, offers a serious obstacle to the importation of foreign supplies. The port, however, is not suffering from lack of the chief articles of food for it has near at hand anchuria blessed with a rich yield of cereals, and Mongolia abounding in cattle. People there and at Harbin are subsisting almost exclusively on brown bread it being very difficult to get white bread. The foreign trade of

Vladivostok, which was about 50,000 roubles in value before the war, amounts to 300,000,000 roubles in recent years but a great proportion of it is represented by machinery and tools of national defence.

The ex-Tsar is actually at Tobolsk under vigilant watch of guards appointed by the 1st Provincial Government. There is no grain of truth in the press rumor that he managed to escape. The persistent rumor that his second daughter, Grand Duchess Tatiana, has escaped to America is also fictitious.

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## The White Lady, Fatal Hohenzollern Ghost, Again?

It is a singular legend, old, authentic, mentioned by all the historians, and still has today and credit in Prussia. So, once again they ask in their bad times:

"Has the White Lady walked?"

By Sterling Bell

The enormous and gloomy pile which they call in Berlin the Old Castle is a sort of mountain of stone, a third of a mile round, surmounted by a heavy dome. The first King of Prussia, Frederick, began its construction in 1293 to rival Versailles, when Berlin was a rustic burg with plenty of space for gardens, alleys and fountains, which no longer exist.

Backed up against the Old Schloss are tall and crumbling vestiges of the yet older residence, of the Electors of Brandenburg, which the first Frederick had intended to remove. It is the one legendary and picturesque spot in Berlin the modern.

The Old Castle has 600 rooms, most of which are not inhabited. There is old furniture in endless, silent suites; vast corridors; dark, monumental halls of pillars, sculptures, fading frescoes and slippery floors.

And there is one crumbling tower, the heaviest, darkest, most abandoned part of all, which never a servant enters. It is the Tower of the Green Hat, where the Margrave Frederick of the Iron Tooth did his wickedness with the Iron Maiden. Today it is shown the Iron Maiden tower in the Torture Museum at Nuremberg.

It is a hollow statue, which opens like a wardrobe trunk, lined inside with steel knives. When a traitor was caught Iron Tooth gave him a fair trial, then said, "Conduct him to the Maiden." Like a hinged mummy case it opened. They pushed him inside, then pushed it shut. That was all.

### II.

In this Tower of the Green Hat lives the White Lady, the family ghost of the Hohenzollerns.

At midnight she glides through the 600 rooms of the Old Castle, through grand apartments, Hall of the Chancellors, throne room, white and yellow suites of gala and the great and lesser banquet chambers, but never crossing the threshold of the royal apartment's proper, except—

Except on the eve of the death of a Prince of the family!

The White Lady is supposed to haunt an unknown room invisible to all, and only walks or shows herself when a Hohenzollern Prince is about to die.

Three Versions of Her

Some say that she was Anna Sidow, a beautiful girl of the people, who in the sixteenth century turned the head of Elector Joachim II. He ruined himself financially for her favorite, and to cover her with greater splendor applied to an alchemist, I. Philoponus Philaretus, who with a single grain of the Philosopher's Stone contracted to manufacture 300,000,000 gold thalers.

Everybody believed that Joachim had a first installment, then he died suddenly. The alchemist disappeared, and the new Elector, Johannes George, imprisoned Anna Sidow at Spandau to discover if possible the facts of the case. She died there miserably, and her ghost, unwilling to quit earthly splendor and having a good feeling for the family, wanders in the high halls of the old Electors' residence and the palace added to it by her Joachim's descendants.

Some say that she was a beautiful young widow, mother of two children, the Countess Agnes of Oranienburg, a historical character. She fell madly in love with one of the ancestors of the Hohenzollern family, the Margrave Albert the Handsome. He was heard to say: "I would gladly marry the widow if it were not for four eyes that bother me."

went crazy with remorse and killed herself.

A third version is more awe inspiring, cloudy, vaporous with German metaphysics. The Iron Maiden which crushed and cut up so many human beings in the Tower of the Green Hat, body of iron and wood, without a soul, came, in the course of time to have a kind of elemental spirit of its own, composite from the souls of victims it tortured.

Whoever she is, she has been seen; therefore she exists. The White Lady of the Old Schloss of Berlin is no vulgar myth. Punctually she does her mission of warning. She warns Hohenzollern Princes when about to die.

### III.

Many princes who beheld the White Lady never told of it.

In the night she stood beside their bed in the castle. In camp, across an evening fog, she showed herself—and the Prince fell. These were the deaths of sudden death, who never told; or proud men who kept their own counsel. Some merely gasped out: "The White Lady!"

Others who beheld her, simple functionaries, humble valets, dared not ask her any explanation. She slides past such vaporous, impalpable, saluting with an inclination of her head concealed in the white shroud, the trembling palace guards or wenchers waxing floors at cockcrow.

Once a saucy page perceived her in a corridor close to the Green Hat. It was in the days of Elector Johannes-Sigmund, father-in-law of Gustave Adolphus, the Lion of the North) approached her, flung his arm round her waist and asked seductively, "Lovely mask, where goest?"

The White Lady did not reply, did not seem shocked, but panned across his arm like a fog, and, passing, tapped him on the forehead with a large key which she held—the key with which she opens the 600 doors of the Old Castle.

A False Alarm

The Elector Johannes-Sigmund died the next morning at 6:45, but the saucy page lived on to tell his adventure a hundred times. Only it began to be noticed that his complexion, previously so ruddy, was becoming white like marble, and his manly features took the beauty of a girl and grew ethereal, transparent and unworried, like a girl in a decline, who weakens and must die.

He grew willowy and slender, his steps made no noise, and when maid met him in the twilight they shrieked "The White Lady!" and fled from him. One day he just disappeared. In his bed was found a bag of white human bones.

The first King of Prussia had a false alarm. This is authentic and shows how firm was his belief in the White Lady. For second wife he was engaged to a Princess of Nassau, but the match was broken off because he insisted that the train of her wedding gown at the ceremony should be carried by her own mother. Finally he married Sophia, Louisa of Mecklenburg, who had no mother, so her train was carried by six Countesses. All the same, she was jealous and violent, and one day when she suspected the beautiful young Countess of Wurttemberg of being in the King's study she suddenly quit the maid who was powdering her hair and in thoughtless rage, with the sheet round her shoulders, ran down the corridor and

smashed in the glass of the door of the King's study.

The King was alone, sleeping in his armchair. He woke with a start, choked and fell in a fit before the apparition in the blood stained powdering sheet—because the lady had cut her hands. The maids cleaned her while the King was being brought to bed.

"I've seen the White Lady!" he cried. "I'm a lost man."

He would not believe them when they told him the true facts. He went down with fever—and he actually died the next day!

### IV.

Frederick William, his successor, saw the family spectre on a spring morning while engaged in drinking a vast bowl of weiss beer.

He coughed, sat the bowl down and said simply: "Well, we must be going." He died that night of alcoholic degeneration.

Played Trick On Voltaire

The great Frederick, sceptic friend of Voltaire, laughed at the White Lady. One night he and Voltaire went to hunt her with candles, and just for sport, he lost his way in the 600 silent rooms, the King disappeared at a turning of the labyrinth and left the atheistical French philosopher running about and knocking things over in the dark, crazy with fright.

Years after the great Frederick died according to official certificate of an indigestion of boiled beef, lobster and crayfish, but a member in the secret records of the Iron Closet of Berlin shows him taken off by a culminating apoplexy but also staring in indescribable horror at something beyond the drawn bed curtains.

In 1792 King Frederick William II, invading Champagne at the head of his troops had only to march on demoralized Paris. It was after the cannonade of Valmy, he retreated inexplicably it was because during a short halt at Verdun the ghost of this same great Frederick appeared to him in the wine cellar of a tavern and threatened him with the intervention of the White Lady if the troops should not immediately reenter Prussia.

This particular incident was printed, certified, confirmed and repeated again in 1913, only a year before the present war was started.

In the years following the spectre was frequently busy. One of the most authentic cases (he told it himself) was that of Prince Louis of Prussia before Jena in the autumn of 1806.

Being at the Schloss of Rudolphstadt the night before, Prince Louis called certain brother officers and said: "Do this and this for me when I am dead. I have seen the White Lady!"

They replied: "How can it be when the White Lady walks at Berlin

only?" He would give no other explanation, saying only: "Oh, she walked there doubtless." And he demanded to the music room, where a lovely young girl sat at the piano.

"Play me melodies," Prince Louis begged her.

"How many, Highness? I will play one for each Frenchman," she said, "who falls by your sword tomorrow."

"Oh tomorrow is my busy day," laughed Louis wildly: "make it twenty."

The girl played music until day-break. That night the dead body of Prince Louis lay in the castle of the Coburgs, watched with funeral honors by grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. But the strange thing is that three months later, in Berlin, the story was told, investigated and verified that two nights before the battle of Jena crowds of citizens had seen a white figure passing the dark windows in the Old Schloss.

During the ensuing absence of the Court from Berlin the White Lady was seen on two different occasions by functionaries, flunkies, palace maids and passing citizens. From this Napoleonic period, indeed, date the popular certifications, correspondence in gazettes and newspapers, and the growing conviction of Berlin that simple citizens are as liable to see the White Lady as princes whenever a Hohenzollern must die.

Old Emperor Went To Meet Her

She has shown herself in palace courtyards, on terraces, at windows and even on the roof. So much so that whenever a prince of the reign-

ing family is ill or in danger the Berliners whisper, "Has she been seen?" In his old days, they say, King William I, conqueror of 1870, German Emperor, dreaded more and more to see the White Lady surge up before him at some unexpected moment.

Like a brave man he went to meet her. One night, with an aide-de-camp, he repeated the famous round of Frederick the Great and Voltaire.

The aged Emperor, fatigued, sat down frequently. He seemed not to notice that the aide-de-camp was white as chalk and all but speechless.

When the trip was over William I slushed with relief.

"Out," he said, "all is well that ends well. I gave her a good chance."

Two weeks later, the old Emperor being dead and buried, the aide-de-camp resigned his army rank and devoted his life to good works.

"Our Emperor," said the court with emphasis, "did not see the White Lady."

"No, but I did," said the aide-de-camp. "She was with us in every room on that accursed trip and she waited in dark corners when the old Kaiser rested!"

### Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. T. A. Lu.  
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangshoo from Hankow:—Mrs. Carley. From Wuhu:—Mr. Samuda.

### Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yinchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Wingang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.S. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Taiko Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

### Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sinking for Amoy:—Dr. and Mrs. Billingham and Mr. B. G. Tours. For Hongkong, Mrs. Henderson, Messrs. Cobbs, Wolsifer and Watt.

Per C.N. s.s. Kueichow for Chefoo:—Misses Harlow, Harman and 9 children, E. and F. MacKinnon, Messrs. E. Cook and Cain.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru for Japan:—Messrs. L. A. Casano, Wong, H. J. Fruit, A. Sakata, K. Baza, Joseph Willongley, R. Matsuda, Mr. and Mrs. Abe and 2 children, R. Takahashi, E. V. Jossen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kumawaki.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru for Japan:—Messrs. L. Kahn, and J. H. Green.

## "WHY AM I ILL?"



AND  
WHAT IS  
THE  
CAUSE?

HOW TO TELL.—Does every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits or tea or beer excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel, or any unnatural action of the kidneys?

If you have any of the above symptoms, your kidneys are either weak or diseased, and these symptoms are warning of more serious trouble to follow—Bright's Disease or Diabetes.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and see how well and fit you feel, after even a few doses. Their effect is marvellous and lasting.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a never-failing cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They instantly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health. Their whole action is on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels—and by doing one thing only they do that one thing well.

## DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

兜安氏秘製保腎丸



MY FEES  
ARE REASONABLE

I do not regulate my charges by the amount of the patient's bank account, but maintain a fixed scale of prices, charging all persons alike for similar work done in the same way. I make no claim to cheap dentistry, for cheap dentistry is expensive dentistry. If you purchase a hat and do not get your "money's worth," you have only wasted your money, whereas if you purchase cheap dentistry you not only waste your money, but your teeth probably receive serious injury, possibly resulting in the impairment of the whole physical system.

Years ago I perceived the great evil of the inequality of dental charges. The best dentists charged too much, and the cheap dentists charged too little. The former charged for professional and social prestige; the latter did not charge enough to pay for good materials and the time required for first-class work. To me a middle course seemed the only fair one, and I adopted it. I ask prices that permit a fair margin of profit for honest, skilled service, but no fancy fees for style and social prestige.

If you do not think the above words borne out by my actions, you are welcome to call at any time and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail you any expense.

Remember my address:  
84 Nanking Road. First Floor.  
DR. C. CAMERON  
"The Painless Dentist"

## Raven Trust Co., Ltd

15 Nanking Road.

### INSURANCE

Fire Marine Motor Car Burglary Lowest rates Life Fidelity Phone 65

### INVESTMENTS

We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 1%.

### HOUSE TO LET

Phone 60  
Near French Park, containing drawing room, dining room, four bedrooms, three baths, large hall, verandah, garden, tennis, etc., from February 1st. Tls. 150.

### LAND FOR SALE

Phone 60  
ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 2 1/2 mow suitable for foreign residence  
ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 16 mow suitable for foreign residence.

We will buy your KODAK

or sell you one in exchange

Burr & Broadbent

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking to Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.10	8.40	9.00	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	PEKING	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15
SOOCHOW	8.41	8.56	9.11	9.31	9.46	10.01	10.16	10.31	10.46	CENTRAL	11.31	11.46	12.01	12.16	12.31	12.46	13.01	13.16	13.31
WUJIANG	9.27	9.42	9.57	10.17	10.32	10.47	11.02	11.17	11.32	TIENHSIN	12.17	12.32	12.47	13.02	13.17	13.32	13.47	14.02	14.17
CHANGCHOW	10.13	10.28	10.43	11.03	11.18	11.33	11.48	12.03	12.18	SHANGHAI NORTH	13.31	13.46	14.01	14.16	14.31	14.46	15.01	15.16	15.31
TANYANG	10.59	11.14	11.29	11.49	12.04	12.19	12.34	12.49	13.04										
CHINKIANG	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50										
NANKING	12.31	12.46	13.01	13.21	13.36	13.51	14.06	14.21	14.36										
PUKOW	13.17	13.32	13.47	14.07	14.22	14.37	14.52	15.07	15.22										
TSINANFU	14.03	14.18	14.33	14.53	15.08	15.23	15.38	15.53	16.08										
TIENHSIN	14.49	15.04	15.19	15.39	15.54	16.09	16.24	16.39	16.54										
CENTRAL	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.25	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25	17.40										
SHANGHAI NORTH	16.21	16.36	16.51	17.11	17.26	17.41	17.56	18.11	18.26										

R. Restaurant Cars. \*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)										Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
WOOSUNG FORTS	7.55	8.10	8.40	9.00	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	SHANGHAI NORTH	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15
KIANGSHOO	8.41	8.56	9.11	9.31	9.46	10.01	10.16	10.31	10.46										
SHANGHAI NORTH	9.27	9.42	9.57	10.17	10.32	10.47	11.02	11.17	11.32										

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Local	Ex- press R	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coastal & Goods	Ex- press R	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	8.07	10.00	...	14.50	15.04	...	...	Zahkou	dep.	...	...	8.30	7.55	...	9.20	14.17	15.34
Jensfeld	dep.	7.51	8.16	10.23	...	15.46	16.46	...	...	Hangchow	dep.	...	...	7.00	8.30	...	10.00	14.35	16.04
Sicow	dep.	7.58	9.23	0.38	...	15.12	6.18	...	...	Yenchow	dep.	...	...	8.01	8.48	...	11.47	15.30	17.17
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	...	15.30	16.19	...	...	Chungking	dep.	...	...	8.41	10.31	...	12.39	15.51	18.46
										Kashih	dep.	...	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	19.36
										Sungking	dep.	...	...	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.52	...
											dep.	...	...	9.05	10.47	12.59	16.08	17.40	...
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	...	Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.18	10.33	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.33	18.23	...
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12	...	Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.50	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	...
Sungki	dep.	8.59	10.45	12.02	...	16.07	17.42	...	...	Lungwa Junction	dep.	...	...	10.30	11.35	14.05	17.18	18.20	...
Kashih	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.29	...	16.58	18.49	...	...	Sicow	dep.	...	...	10.39	11.44	14.14	17.28	18.29	...
Kashih	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	...	17.25	19.20	...	Jensfeld	dep.	...	...	10.46	11.51	14.21	17.37	18.36	...
Yenchow	dep.	8.45	11.08	13.15	15.50	...	17.53	...	...	Shanghai North	arr.	...	...	11.00	12.05	14.35	17.55	18.50	...
Chungking	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	...	18.24	...	...										
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	...	19.19	...	...										
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	...	19.35	...	...										

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.										ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	...	...	Zahkou	dep.	...	...	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	...	...										
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	...	...	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	...	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15	...										
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	...	...	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	...	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27	...										
Zahkou	arr.	...	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	...	...	...	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	...	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40	...										

R. Restaurant Car.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 26, 1918.

**Money and Bullion**

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 100 = Tia 98.88  
@ 100 = Mex. 1132.49

Mex. Dollars Market rate Tia 71.91

Dragon Dollars: native bank rate

Whai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tia 370

Bar Silver ..... Tia 431

Copper Cash ..... per tal 1754

Silver:

Buying rate @ 4/34 = Tia 478

exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. 98.88

Peking Bar ..... Tia ..

Native Interest ..... .02

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver ..... 484.0

Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m.s. .... %

4 m.s. .... %

6 m.s. .... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London .... Fr. 37.35

Ex. N. Y. on London .... T.T. 44.78

Consols ..... £ ..

**Exchange Opening Quotations**

London ..... T.T. 4/24

London ..... Demand 4/24

India ..... T.T. 255

Paris ..... T.T. 574

Paris ..... Demand 575

New York ..... T.T. 1004

New York ..... Demand 1004

Hongkong ..... T.T. 692

Japan ..... T.T. 513

Batavia ..... T.T. 2374

**Banks Buying Rates**

London ..... 4 m.s. Ctd. 4/44.0

London ..... 4 m.s. Doy. 4/44.0

London ..... 6 m.s. Ctd. 4/54.0

London ..... 6 m.s. Doy. 4/54.0

Paris ..... 4 m.s. 608

New York ..... L/C. 104

New York ..... D/P. 1043

**Customs House Exchange Rates**

For January

Hk. Tia 4.00 @ 4/41 11

1 @ 230 = France 6.47

1 No quotation Marks 75.44

4.96 @ 1044 Gold 51

1 @ 493 Yen 1.35

1 @ 14 Rupees 3.47

1 @ 1.154 Roubles 12.81

1 @ 1.34 Mex. 11.50

† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

Shanghai, January 26, 1918.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

Official

Hongkong & Shanghai Banks \$800.00

Chemists Tia 1.15

Zhangbes Tia 4.45

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debts 1908 @ Tia. 01.00

Chemists Tia 1.151

## Shareholders' Association

Shanghai, January 26, 1918.

**BUSINESS DONE**

Official

New Engineering Works @ Tia 14.35 March

Unofficial

New Engineering Works @ Tia 14.35 March

Shanghai Lands @ Tia 70.50 cash

## Piece Goods And Yam

Messrs. Albert & Co. in their weekly report dated January 25, write as follows:—

**Piece Goods**

The up-country merchants are already beginning to leave for their homes in anticipation of the annual New Year holidays, there being very little business to detain them here. The market nevertheless is steady to firm all round, a slightly improved demand being supplemented by speculative purchases which should undoubtedly prove profitable to the investors if some solution to the political difficulties of the country can be found during the coming holiday interval. Native finances are easier than they have been for some time and conditions generally are ripe for a healthy business as soon as the country settles down.

Trade on the Yangtze above Hankow is practically suspended owing to the repeated outrages committed by native troops on ships flying the British and American flags. The political aspect of the question need not be touched upon in a commercial report but it is of vital importance to British trade that peaceful shipping should be allowed to pass unimpeded along the only possible route to Central China and Szechuen where such

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

**FRAZAR & CO.**

Important quantities of British goods are consumed.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Market quiet but steady, there being only two small transactions to report in the following:—

3 1/2 lbs.—Eight Horses at Tia 4.30

10 lbs.—Eighteen at Tia 6.40

The tone at auction was quite steady all round.

Jeans.—Sales are made public in three stages 30 yards at Tia 6.00 and 30 yards at Tia 8.00.

White Shirtings.—Prices are hardening gradually but the amount of actual business done is insignificant, sales being limited to Two Dollars at Tia 10.00 and Small Dogs at Tia 2.00. Auctions steady to firm.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Business in this section has been very dull and prices are easier all round both for auction and private chops.

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has been quiet but steady, with very few sellers quotations are more or less nominal while higher rates are being asked for delivery after the Chinese New Year holidays, today's quotations are:—Tungchow Tia 32.50 to Tia 37.50, Steam Ginned at Tia 35.50 to Tia 37.00, Ordinary Shanghai Tia 34.25 to Tia 35.00 with very little offering. Shensi Cotton remains unchanged at Tia 40 to Tia 41.00 for the best quality.

Liverpool prices are cabled by Reuter as follows:—Good Middling American at 33.75d. Egyptian Sakelardis at 25.50 and F.M.G. Bengal at 18.00d.

Local Yarn.—Our market for the local spinners is quite strong, most of the Mills are unwilling sellers. The only sales reported are:—

12s.—125 Bales Tenkwan at Tia 134.50, 100 Bales Three Tiger (left) at Tia 133.40.

14s.—100 Bales Four Hee at Tia 140.00.

16s.—500 Bales Two Tiger at Tia 145.00 and 500 Bales Phoenix at Tia 147.00 to Tia 147.50, 300 Bales Wedding at Tia 143.00.

Indian Yarn.—Very little business has been done during the week, though the market keeps quite steady. Sales are reported in the following:—

No. 12s.—100 Bales China at Tia 131.00, 150 Bales Currimbhoy at Tia 129.00, 130.00 and 100 Bales Elphinstone at Tia 130.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Market firmer, especially for No. 16s. for which prices have advanced about Tia 2.00 per bale, business being reported as follows:—

No. 16s.—100 Bales Woman at Tia 151.00, 100 Bales Three Horses at Tia 149.00 and 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tia 149.00.

No. 20s.—400 Bales Man and Fish at Tia 156.00.

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 24.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2. Quiet.

Bar Silver: 43 1/2. Absence demand.

Dull.

Previous Quotations, London, Jan. 23:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2. Idle.

## COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 24.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans ... 22.54d.

March ..... 22.81d.

May ..... 23.31d.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

**Cable Address**

**ASTOR**

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

## THE MANAGEMENT

## China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office, to Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 23 years.

103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goheen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Bikaner, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Fuzhou, Haiphong, Hankow, Hongkong, Ipoh, Kanton, Kobe, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Malacca, Manila, Medan, New York, Penang, Peking, Rangoon, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 40,000,000.00

Reserves ..... Frs. 40,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Batavia, Canton, Djibouti, Hongkong, Kanton, Koukou, Lyons, Manille, Peking, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Tourane.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... \$32,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Eddins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. Strass.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fuzhou, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London City and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 26,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 44, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayovsk, Vladivostok, Hankow, O-Amur, Yokohama.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIEWSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund ..... H\$375,000

Investment reserve fund ..... H\$30,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:—

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community ..... 2,312,500.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$12,512,500.00

Reserve Fund ..... 1,892,544.83

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fuzhou, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 40,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... " 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokio, Hongkong, New York, Tsinanfu, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kailu, Peking, Rangoon, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserve ..... " 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.



## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Swatow	Shanghai	9.50					9.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.50					11.00
Wahaiwei and Chiao	Train	11.50					11.00
Tientsin (Every day)							
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	11.00					10.50
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	11.00					10.50
Hongkong and Canton	Sunling	11.00					10.50
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.00					10.50
Hongkong and Canton							
Hongkong							
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)							
Hankow							
Shanghai	Kiangtse	11.00					10.50
Tuesday, Jan. 29							
Tientsin, Manchuria & Daire	Sakaki maru	11.00					10.50
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	China	11.00					10.50
Japan Ports	Sakaki maru	11.00					10.50
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.00					10.50
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Sakaki maru	11.00					10.50
Daire, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru	11.00					10.50
Wednesday, Jan. 30							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	11.00					10.50
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	11.00					10.50
Amoy and Hongkong	Shantung	11.00					10.50
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton							
Sakaki, Kobe, Yamao, Cebu							
U. S. & Europe via U.S.A.							
Thursday, Jan. 31							
Japan ports	Yawata maru	11.00					10.50
Japan & U.S.A. via Moji	Yawata maru	11.00					10.50
Swatow and Hongkong							

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## Men-of-War in Port

Vessel	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Apr.	do	D. de Lages	Fr. g-b.	85			
ONWP	Oct. 26	do	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quire	Am. g-b.				
PDRI	Nov. 18	do	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				Clarke
YFDW	Jan. 24	do	Uji	Jap. g-b.				
SP	Jan. 24	do	Warren	Am. g-b.				

## Business and Official Notices

## CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernized—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tien-tsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tien-tsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY, 127 Peking Road. You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

## The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

## ANTIMONY

## REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government

Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMEINE"

## Pre-Inventory Cheap Sale

LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

offers to the careful buyer an opportunity in Laces, Embroideries, etc. at absolutely unheard-of prices.

These goods won't last long at the figures quoted, so come early

LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

83 SZECHUEN ROAD

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
A. K. and S. B.	\$390 B.
Chartered	\$24 1/2
Swansea-Asiatic	\$250
Marine Insurance	
Union of Canton	Tia. 295 B.
North China	Tia. 115
Union of Canton	Tia. 700
Yangtze	\$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tia. 20 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$125 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tia. 310
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tia. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tia. 112
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tia. 23
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tia. 41 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tia. 9 1/4 B.
Philippine	Tia. 6.50
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tia. 2.40 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tia. 126 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tia. 75 B.
New Eng. Works	Tia. 15 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tia. 67 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tia. 97 1/2 Sa.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tia. 70
China Land	Tia. 50
Shanghai Land	Tia. 50 1/2 B.
Shanghai Land	Tia. 50
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tia. 50
China Realty (ord)	Tia. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tia. 50
Cotton Mills	
Shanghai	Tia. 170 S.
Shanghai	Tia. 97 1/2
Shanghai	Tia. 90
Shanghai	Tia. 62 1/2
Shanghai	Tia. 73 B.
Shanghai	Tia. 42 B.
Shanghai	Tia. 121 B.
Shanghai	Tia. 141 B.
Shanghai	Tia. 5 B.
Shanghai	Tia. 95 S.
Industries	
Sulter Tite	Tia. 28
China Sugar	Tia. 90 B.
Green Island	Tia. 7.00 Sa.
Langkats	Tia. 14 1/2 B.
Major Bros	Tia. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tia. 65 B.
Stores	
Shanghai	Tia. 14 1/2 B.
Shanghai	Tia. 100
Shanghai	Tia. 5 1/2
Shanghai	Tia. 13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tia. 9 B.
Amberg	Tia. 1
Anglo-Java	Tia. 9 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tia. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tia. 25
Satu Anam 1913	Tia. 0.90 B.
Sukit Toh Alang	Tia. 3.40
Suts	Tia. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tia. 1.12 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tia. 9 B.
Cheng	Tia. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tia. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tia. 9 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tia. 4 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tia. 16 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tia. 5 1/2 B.
Kapalang	Tia. 0.90
Karan	Tia. 27 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tia. 7
Kroowek Java	Tia. 14 1/2 B.
Padang	Tia. 12 B.
Pemalang Durian	Tia. 8 1/2
Pemata	Tia. 1
Repah	Tia. 0.90 B.
Ramagagas	Tia. 0.80 B.
Sekeap	Tia. 5 B.
Semambu	Tia. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tia. 12
Shanghai Kiebang	Tia. 0.87 1/2 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tia. 7
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tia. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tia. 1.30 B.
Sungala	Tia. 1.55
Tungel Duri	Tia. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tia. 6 1/2
Phai Kalantan	Tia. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tia. 75 cts.
Selipang	Tia. 1 1/2 B.
Sabah Merah	Tia. 17 1/2 B.
Selangor	Tia. 2 1/2
Ulobi	Tia. 4.65 B.
Wangbe	Tia. 4.65 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tia. 110
Culty Dairy	Tia. 8 1/2 B.
Phai Elee and Aab	Tia. 83
Shanghai Trams	Tia. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tia. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tia. 23
Shanghai Mercury	Tia. 20
Phai Telephone	Tia. 75 B.
Phai Waterworks	Tia. 190 S.
1. Sellers. 2a. Sales. B. Buyers.	

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## Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, Jan. 9 and 10.—Following were the prices realized at our Auction this week:—

Sheet	per picul
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 105/99
Smoked Good Ribbed	@ 100/74
Smoked Fine Plain	NH
Smoked Good Plain	NH
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	75/73
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	NH
Unsmoked Fine Plain	77
Unsmoked Good Plain	NH
Crape	
Fine Pale Thin	106/102
Good Pale Thin	101/91
Good Pale Blanket	NH
Good Brown Blanket	NH
Fine Brown	92/80
Good Brown	82/70
Good Dark	76/89
Barky	63/40
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed	51/39
Sheet	
Cupwashing	70/65
Catalogued for sale Pels. 17,365 (about 1,034 tons).	
Sold Pels. 7,912 (about 471 tons).	
The tendency at our auction this week was rather easier all round, prices starting at about last week's level, but falling gradually during the sale three to four dollars below the best.	
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold yesterday morning between \$105 and \$102, and Fine Pale Crape between \$106 and \$103, but in the afternoon \$103 to \$100 and \$104 to \$102 were the current prices for the two grades respectively.	
Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crape met with a fair demand, although many lots of the former description had to be withdrawn on account of high limits.	
No lots of Plain Smoked Sheet were sold at the auction, and only a few lots of Unsmoked Sheets found buyers.	
There was a good demand for Brown and clean Dark Crape at about last week's prices, whereas Barky Crape were a few points lower.	
At the close of the sale this morning, the tendency was still easier. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet selling at \$102 to \$99 and Fine Pale Crape at \$103 to \$102.—Other grades also show a decline of a few points.	
Meyer and Messer.	

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## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 30	11:00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Feb 3	11:00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
13	11:00	Tacoma and Seattle	Shinyo maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
17	11:00	San Francisco	Sowa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	11:00	Seattle etc.			

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 29 noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31 1:00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1 1:00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yoko maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 5	Port Said	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	London etc.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 27 11:00	Swatow	Shenzhou	Br.	S. S. S.
27 11:00	Amoy	Hainan	Br.	S. S. S.
27 11:00	Amoy	Hainan	Br.	S. S. S.
27 11:00	Amoy	Hainan	Br.	S. S. S.
27 11:00	Amoy	Hainan	Br.	S. S. S.
27 11:00	Amoy	Hainan	Br.	S. S. S.
27 11:00	Amoy	Hainan	Br.	S. S. S.
27 11:00	Amoy	Hainan	Br.	S. S. S.
27 11:00	Amoy	Hainan	Br.	S. S. S.
27 11:00	Amoy	Hainan	Br.	S. S. S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 27 11:00	Waihaiwei, Chetoo & Dalny	Kinging	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27 11:00	Dalny & Tsingtao	Koboku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
27 11:00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
27 11:00	Dalny	Tancho maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
27 11:00	Dalny	Pansa	Jap.	S. M. S.
27 11:00	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
27 11:00	Dalny	Shobu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27 11:00	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.

\*A.M. M.M.—Mid night. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent	Berth
Jan 26	Ningpo	Kiangyung	3015 Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLW
26	Japan	Hakusai maru	1454 Jap.	N. Y. K.	KLW
26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1719 Br.	S. S. S.	KLW
26	Hankow	Kiangyung	2101 Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLW
26	Japan	Pusan maru	1276 Jap.	M. S. K.	MRKW

## Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent
Jan 26	Tsingtao, Dalny	Hakusai maru	1454 Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	San Francisco	Kiangyung	3015 Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
26	Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	773 Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	Waihaiwei, Chetoo & Chin.	Kueichow	1230 Br.	S. S. S.
26	Japan	Kangas maru	2387 Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	Japan	Rokusan maru	1144 Jap.	M. S. K.
26	Hankow	Selous	984 Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
26	Chetoo	Peiching	3015 Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
26	Ningpo	Kiangyung	3015 Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Suiyang M., Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Central wharf on Monday, January 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund, Tel. No. 3254.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 3,554 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, January 28, at about 13 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, February 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, February 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Captain McIntosh, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. Hainan, Captain H. Mackenlon, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hain Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 28, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Chicago Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

**SWATOW and HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yungchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Northern Ports

**DAIREN and TSINGTAO.**—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Jan. 27, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

**TSINGTAO and DAIREN.**—The Steamer Shoshu Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Wednesday, February 6, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA and SEATTLE.** CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. v. N.S.A.K. KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A/can ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The a.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Cheman, Yungchow, Singkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Nolle, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hain Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are fitted with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## "SUNSHINE BELT"

## Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

## AMERICAN REGISTRY

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ..... Feb. 2	S.S. ECUADOR ..... Feb. 9
S.S. ECUADOR ..... Mar. 2	S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

## AMERICAN REGISTRY

## SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA ..... Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA ..... Apr. 6
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... Apr. 25	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight passenger service apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building, Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

## AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MANILA MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Feb. 4, Feb. 5

For Hongkong arr. leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito, Jan. 31, Feb. 1

## CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 24, Jan. 27

For Tsingtau and Dairen arr. leave.

"SHOSHU MARU" (1,626 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Feb. 3, Feb. 5

For Fochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Feb. 4, Feb. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tels. 4234, 4235.

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai. Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS. Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## OCEAN SERVICES

## LIMITED



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## Manila-Hongkong and Return

## TWO WEEKS OR FOUR WEEKS

Manila Carnival Feb. 2nd to 10th.

All information regarding the above trip cheerfully given. At present rates of exchange the round-trip fare G\$74.25 is slightly more than Mex. \$100. Round trip tickets are good for Six Months and interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail. All persons contemplating making the trip should decide at once and comply with passport regulations.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to I. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TENTO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 25, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Mar. 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Perla Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

'Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

\*JAN. 30, APR. 13, JUNE 24

\*The steamer will omit Kobe this voyage homeward.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

## FOR HONGKONG

MAR. 31, JUNE 11

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smoothing phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW



## SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
SADO MARU	12,503
KAWACHI MARU	12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	Mar. 17
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE		(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)	
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Jan. 29
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Feb. 3
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Feb. 5
TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida	Feb. 9
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itano	Feb. 12
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)			
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 31
YEIKO MARU	4,000	Capt. S. Nagaya	Feb. 7

## FOR JAPAN

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu Feb. —

## KORE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma Jan. 26

## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Mar. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 Jan. 31

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Feb. 16

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU 12,500 Feb. 20

TANGO MARU 14,000 Mar. 20

NIEKO MARU 10,000 April 17

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	10	102	4	11
205	8	15	206	9	16
224	11	18	225	12	19
234	14	21	235	15	22
244	17	24	245	18	25
254	20	27	255	21	28
264	23	30	265	24	31
274	26	33	275	27	34
284	29	36	285	30	37
294	32	39	295	33	40
304	35	42	305	36	43
314	38	45	315	39	46
324	41	48	325	42	49
334	44	51	335	45	52
344	47	54	345	48	55
354	50	57	355	51	58
364	53	60	365	54	61
374	56	63	375	57	64
384	59	66	385	60	67
394	62	69	395	63	70
404	65	72	405	66	73
414	68	75	415	69	76
424	71	78	425	72	79
434	74	81	435	75	82
444	77	84	445	78	85
454	80	87	455	81	88
464	83	90	465	84	91
474	86	93	475	87	94
484	89	96	485	90	97
494	92	99	495	93	100

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	10	102	4	11
205	8	15	206	9	16
224	11	18	225	12	19
234	14	21	235	15	22
244	17	24	245	18	25
254	20	27	255	21	28
264	23	30	265	24	31
274	26	33	275	27	34
284	29	36	285	30	37
294	32	39	295	33	40
304	35	42	305	36	43
314	38	45	315	39	46
324	41	48	325	42	49
334	44	51	335	45	52
344	47	54	345	48	55
354	50	57	355	51	58
364	53	60	365	54	61
374	56	63	375	57	64
384	59	66	385	60	67
394	62	69	395	63	70
404	65	72	405	66	73
414	68	75	415	69	76
424	71	78	425	72	79
434	74	81	435	75	82
444	77	84	445	78	85
454	80	87	455	81	88
464	83	90	465	84	91
474	86	93	475	87	94
484	89	96	485	90	97
494	92	99	495	93	100

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

30 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Huichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## LETTERSTELL OF Y.W.C.A. WORK IN WAR CAMPS

Messages Of Officials Received Here Compliment Association's Helpfulness

Interesting letters from official circles in America showing the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in the great war preparations going on have been received by the officers of the local Association.

A copy of a statement from the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities at Washington to the Y. W. C. A. National Board in New York, says:

"Seventeen Y.W.C.A. Hostess Houses for visiting mothers, wives, and sweethearts of soldiers have been already opened in our Army Camps, and thirty-six more are under construction, with six additional ones requested. Of these, five are for colored women, and suitable hostesses for these houses are being found with gratifying success. Colored American women are no less willing to serve their country than white women. That these houses are doing what the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities had in mind when the Young Women's Christian Association was requested to build and conduct these bits of home within the camp, is attested by the following letter from Raymond B. Foadick to Mrs. James S. Cushman, Chairman of the National Young Women's Christian Association War Work Council which has this work in charge."

Mr. Foadick's letter says: "I want to take this opportunity to tell you how vital we regard the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in its relation to the program of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. The 'Hostess House' idea, which your organization introduced, has become an essential factor in the life of all our training camps, and your positive work with young girls in the neighborhood of our training centers has contributed, materially, to the really creditable conditions which now exist. I have no hesitation in saying that the work of the War Department, in its attempt to rationalize the environment of our army camps, would suffer considerably if it were not for the splendid efforts of the Young Women's Christian Association. The spirit of your organization has been so generous and unselfish from the start that it has been a genuine pleasure to co-operate with you in carrying through our mutual program. "Please do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of any assistance to you."

## MR. ARNOLD CRITICISES CHINESE MERCHANTS

Lack Of Organisation Pointed Out At Meeting Of St. John's Alumni

Criticising the Chinese merchants as a class for their lack of organization and constructive enterprise Mr. Julian Arnold, the United States Commercial Attaché at Peking, made a stirring appeal to the some two hundred alumni of the St. John's University at their annual banquet held at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel last night for better co-operation for the promotion of trade relations between the United States and China. In a crisp manner Mr. Arnold traced his experience in China for the last 16 years and pointed out the destruction of the silk, tea, rug and other Chinese industries through the ignorance of the merchants, their lack of co-ordination and the use of inferior material and poor workmanship.

Because of the absence of Mr. David Z. T. Yui of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee because of illness, the Rev. Dr. Y. Y. Tsau officiated as the toastmaster. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the university, in his annual report enumerated the important achievements in the past year in finance, athletics, philanthropy and academic administration. The President announced that the \$30,000 needed for the Cooper Memorial Gymnasium was over-subscribed, the Shanghai alumni contributing more than a third of the entire sum. For the Tientsin relief fund, the college dramatic club contributed more than \$1,000 by the presentation of a variety entertainment. In athletics, the university won the inter-collegiate championships in football and baseball, at the inter-academic oratorical contest St. John's man was victor.

Dr. Pott also announced that St. Mary's Girls School will be moved from its present location to Brennan Road, where it has recently acquired a spacious lot. Its present home will be remodelled and utilized by the middle school. Efforts will also be made during the coming year to strengthen the engineering and political science department.

Mr. Y. S. Zlar, a graduate of Lincoln's Inn, England, and of the law firm of Platt, Macleod and Wilson, spoke on behalf of the alumni. Mr. D. Roberts gave a violin solo, assisted by his brother, the Rev. W. P. Roberts, while Mr. Gill entertained the assembly with a vocal solo.

## German Shops And Soldiers Are Evident In Petrograd

American Who Left Russian Capital December 18, After Months In Don Region, Says South Will Not Join Bolsheviks

Tokio, Jan. 19.—German shops had been opened in Petrograd, and German army officers in uniform were walking the streets when Mr. George A. Jones, vice-president and director of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company of New York, and his wife, left the Russian capital December 18 for Yokohama, where they arrived this week; being the most recent arrivals in Japan from the center of Bolshevism. They are among the few foreigners who have come to Japan after having traveled through the south of Russia, and yesterday Mr. Jones told an Advertiser reporter of the conditions which prevail in "little Russia"—the rich, fertile section of the country dominated by Kaledin and Kornilov, the Cosack leaders.

Most business in Russia, especially that of foreign concerns, is at a standstill, but Mr. Jones' mission during his eight months' stay was to buy \$5,000,000 worth of Sukhum tobacco for the American companies. He bought the tobacco, and with the railroad system of the country demoralized shipped 1,500,000 pounds of the product across the country, through the center of the strife, to Archangel, where it was shipped on December 5, two days before the closing of the port.

## Well Treated By Russians

Describing the trip across Siberia on the train which left Petrograd with the usual dozen or so soldiers in each compartment, besides the regular passengers, Mr. Jones told of the train being held up at Viatska, while a troop train went ahead. Two hours later the train ahead was wrecked, and 200 soldiers were killed. After a delay of a day and a half while the wreckage was being cleared away the train proceeded to Irkutsk and arrived to find a part of the city in flames, after the five days' terror during which the Bolsheviks gained control of the city. At Harbin the Chinese had established perfect order and were patrolling the town.

After eight months in the country, after sleeping in railroad stations, suffering from the lack of food, after traveling all over the land, from the Don regions of the South to those near the Arctic circle, I am optimistic about Russia," said Mr. Jones. "Little Russia will not come around to the peace terms of the Petrograd Bolsheviks. The real force of the country is gathering in the South." During the eight months' trip through Russia, on which he was accompanied by his

wife, Mr. Jones says that they received the best of treatment from all Russians with whom they came in contact.

American Express Hobbled

In Petrograd the Bolsheviks have established a real government, with full control of affairs in their hands. They will maintain their position for months at least, and for a longer period, depending upon their willingness to co-operate with other leaders," says Mr. Jones.

Although the Bolsheviks have control of Petrograd they have not established order in the city. Mr. Jones told of the daylight robbery of the office of the American Express Company a few days before his departure. Four men entered the office at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and took 2,000 roubles from Mr. George Bennett, an Englishman, manager of the office, besides sums from others who were in the office.

Mr. Jones gives the highest praise to the American Embassy staff, and to the consular staffs in their handling of the delicate situations which have constantly arisen during recent months. He says that the American representatives in their dealings with the Bolsheviks have met with success everywhere.

Raced With Bolsheviks And Winter

Most interesting of the experiences which Mr. Jones had in Russia was the race across the country, from south to north, with a special train of forty-eight cars of tobacco, the object being to reach Archangel and load the tobacco on a ship which could sail for America before the port should be closed for the winter and a ship sailed two days before the closing of the port with the tobacco.

After staying at Novorossiysk two months, Mr. Jones started for the North, following the tobacco which had been shipped to Tarsisten by rail, thence up the Volga river by barges to Jarskovo, where it was again placed on cars for the rail trip to the White Sea. At Tarsisten part of the shipment was found on the docks, with no more being made to ship it north. Mr. Jones arranged for a special train and the tobacco went on its way, through the center of the Bolshevik districts to the port. Asked how it was possible to obtain a railroad train with the communication system of the country in its present demoralization Mr. Jones replied: "Any thing is possible in Russia, but one's wits may cost the price of a dinner, or 100,000 roubles."

## \$90,000,000 For Federal Powder Plants

Washington, December 15.—Secretary of War Baker made the following announcement tonight: "Daniel C. Jackling, of San Francisco, managing director of a group of copper mines producing a large percentage of the copper of the United States and one of the best known industrial executives in the country, will take charge of the building of the Government's explosives plants. He will act directly under the authority of the Secretary of War, by whom he is appointed."

There is contemplated the expenditure of more than \$90,000,000 in the erection of explosive plants for the United States Government, for the purpose of supplementing the present output of private manufacturers, which it is calculated will not be sufficient to meet the Government's future needs.

This step is in accordance with the Government's purpose to keep abreast of its war requirements, and where necessary, to anticipate them by fore-handed action.

## 2 GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK OFF HELIGOLAND

Survivors Landed On Jutland Coast Tell Of Ships Being Mined

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 24.—An officer and 16 of the crew of a German destroyer which was torpedoed or mined have landed at Honvig, on the west coast of Jutland, in an open boat in which they had been for four days, suffering very severely. One man was dead.

The survivors state that five German destroyers left Heligoland on Sunday. When they had proceeded sixty miles No. A77 struck a mine and sank. Destroyer A73 hastened to the rescue but also struck a mine and sank, whereupon the remaining three destroyers steamed away southward. The whole crew of A73 perished.

## BONAR LAW CRITICISES ATTACKS ON GEN. HAIG

Choice Of Commanders Must Be Left To Government, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 23.—In the House of Commons today, replying to questions regarding the newspaper attacks on General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. A. Bonar Law declared that so long as generals and other officers hold high positions under the Government it must be assumed that they retain the confidence of the Government.

The distinguished instances mentioned were certainly no exception to the rule. Public discussion of questions of strategy and the qualifications of individual officers were most embarrassing to the Government, with whom the responsibility in these matters must remain and who alone possessed the facts, which they could not disclose without injury to public interest.

He appealed to the press on both sides to refrain from criticism which is unfair to public servants and detrimental to national interests.

## Benefit Cabaret At Astor

An all-star cabaret-vaudeville program for the benefit of the entertainers will be given at the Astor House Hotel Wednesday evening. The "turns" will be furnished by the Collier Girls, Ivan Bankoff and Aimee Maynard and the song and dance team of Bonny and Freeman, all well known to Shanghai theater-goers. The artists will be assisted by the Astor House orchestra.

## DISORDERS IN SPAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Madrid, January 24.—The King today presided at a Council to consider the political situation. The Premier announced fresh disorders at Barcelona and said that the Government was determined to crush the agitation.

## WALK-OVER SHOES

Everything that is NEW and STYLISH in Shoes for Men and Women.



There's a deal of solid comfort in a pair of perfect-fitting WALK-OVERS

Our salesmen are authorities on correct fitting and thus insure you with WALK-OVER shoes of permanent comfort and lasting value.

"Let your next pair be WALK-OVERS"



Prices That Suit

Phoenix and McCallum Silk Hosiery

## WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The House of Service"

17 NANKING ROAD



# Business and Official Notices



## Notice to American Citizens in The Shanghai Consular District

American citizens and the representatives of American institutions and business houses are hereby notified that the regulations of the Department of State urge all American citizens, institutions and corporations to register annually with the Consul in whose district they live or operate. The object of this registration is to facilitate the protection of American citizens, institutions and corporations. Those who, knowing the regulations, nevertheless do not register, may reasonably be presumed not to be entitled to register and not to be entitled to the protection of the United States Government.

Citizens who registered prior to May, 1917, should now re-register under the revised regulations.

The revised regulations require the presentation by applicants for REGISTRATION or for PASSPORTS, whose citizenship is based upon birth in the United States, to present certificates of birth, or else the affidavits of two reputable persons (American citizens, if possible) having knowledge concerning the date and place of the birth. If, however, after reasonable efforts have been made, it is found that such evidence is not obtainable, or if there is urgent necessity for early action on an application, the Department of State will undertake to make the necessary inquiries, if furnished with the names and addresses of two or more reputable persons in the United States who are in a position to make affidavits in regard to the applicant's birth in the United States; but, before doing so, requires assurance that the applicant himself has made a reasonable effort to obtain the best possible documentary evidence of his birth in the United States.

Accordingly, to avoid delays in the necessary approval by the Department of State of registrations, and in the securing of passports, Americans in the Shanghai Consular Districts are advised to secure from the County Clerk of the County, or the authorities of the City wherein they were born, a certificate of birth, or, if not recorded, the affidavits of two persons in regard thereto.

Dated, Shanghai, January 16, 1918.  
(Sgd.) Thomas Sammons.  
American Consul-General.

## NOTICE

### "MEADOW" BRAND BUTTER.

We regret to announce that owing to the large demand for this popular brand of Butter, and the difficulty in securing sufficient freight space for our requirements, we are temporarily out of stock, but expect to receive a new shipment on or about the 20th inst., when supplies will again be available. In the meantime we are prepared to offer Storekeepers and Retailers our "O.K." Brand Butter, which will be sold at a price slightly below "Meadow" Brand.

**Geddes & Co., Ltd.**

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 17

In The United States Consular Court For The District of Shanghai, China.

In re Estate of Beverly Harrington Davis Deceased.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Beverly Harrington Davis, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to R. H. Gregory, Administrator of his estate, on or before July 25, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

R. H. GREGORY,  
Administrator,  
22 Museum Road,  
Shanghai, China.  
Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.  
16651

In The United States Consular Court For The District of Shanghai, China.

In re Estate of Mrs. Bertha S. Hess Deceased.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Bertha S. Hess, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to V. E. Scott, Administrator of her estate, on or before July 28th, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

V. E. SCOTT,  
Administrator,  
No. 13 Whangpoo Road,  
Shanghai, China.  
Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.  
16652

## The Cathay Trust Limited (in liquidation)

### NOTICE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a third return of Tls. 0.50 per share, payable in debentures of The Tseong Rubber and Tapioca Estate Ltd., (in terms of the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21st January, 1918), has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after 1st February, 1918, against production of the Liquidators' Certificate for endorsement.

J. C. DYER, Liquidator.  
F. N. MATTHEWS,  
Shanghai, 26th January, 1918.  
16647

## Shanghai Co Operative Society, Limited.

Mrs. B. Green has been appointed Manageress of the Society's Store. From the 1st February, the Store will be open from 8 a.m. till 5.30 p.m. Saturdays, 8 a.m. till 1 p.m.

### Telephone Mouthpiece Disinfectors

Telephone mouth-piece cleaner and disinfectant. A useful adjunct to every telephone box, and a prevention against small-pox and plague contagion—for sale.

Price \$3.00.  
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & CO.,  
1A Jinkee Road.  
Tel. No. 380.

## BILL SMITH

"Young executives and men in the process, make mistakes in ideas and show weakness in methods. Let them. They will learn by their own mistakes more quickly than through your successes."

Don't attempt to make Cocktails without Garden's Dry Gin

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

## MASSAGE

EXPERT MASSEUSE, Swedish treatment (Petrograd graduate). Strengthening of muscles and nerves. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility. Development of weak children, a specialty. 'Phone: North 482. Mme. M. Naumova, 13 Quinsan Gardens.  
16660

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage

SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.

Exhibition of British official

## WAR FILMS

IN AID OF WAR FUNDS.

The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet

The Battle of Arras

The Advance of the Tanks, etc., etc., etc.

AND

## VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday, 7th February, 1918,

at 9 p.m.

Seats \$3, \$2 and \$1.

MATINEE

Saturday, 9th Feb. 1918 at 3 p.m.

Adults Children

Circle ..... \$3.00 \$1.00

Stalls (reserved) .. 2.00 0.50

" (unreserved) .. 1.00 0.25

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made

Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

## CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits  
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd West 800



## ADDING

AND

## LISTING MACHINES

FROM \$10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

## THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

## THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, Corner Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

### THE HOME OF COMFORT.

CONVENIENTLY Located in the heart of the settlement, near to everywhere. Large and airy rooms, comfortably furnished and complete in every respect, with bath connections.

Efficient service ever at hand. Excellent Cuisine, providing the best the market affords.

Reception rooms, private dining rooms, and Billiard Room for the use of Guests.

Reasonable rates by the day, or week, American or European Plan.

A Medium Priced Hotel, providing every convenience and comfort. Hotel attendant meets all incoming Steamers and Trains.

## THE SAVOY HOTEL CO.

Proprietors.

Telephone 2510.

## Anthracite Coal

The greatest heat producing coal on the market:

Unscreened ..... \$18.00 ton

Dust ..... 12.00 "

Lump ..... 23.00 "

Cash to accompany order.

Our clients state: "Burns beautifully in American stoves and throws out much more heat than any Anthracite Coal in China. Burns splendidly in the open grate."

P. HEATH & CO.,

5 Peking Road.

16646

## New Provisions

English Ham, \$1.00 per lb.

American Potatoes and

Mackerel.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1182-22 Broadway

Telephone North 639

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

Business and Official Notices,  
are Continued on  
Page 17

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

### Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. 'Phone North 1102 16608

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let with board, a nicely furnished front room with large verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple. Mrs. E. H. Miller, 115 Avenue Road or 'Phone West 1018.  
16609

TO LET: Central, furnished rooms, board optional. Apply 3, Minghong Road. Tel. North 2650.  
16615 J.30.

TO LET with board, Western district, in British private family, two or three comfortably furnished large rooms, verandah and bathroom attached. Terms \$90 and \$80 per month. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16641 J.29.

TO LET: Flat, 3 rooms and bathroom, kitchen, pantry and verandah, facing south. Central. Modern bathroom fittings, also kitchen, pantry, etc., to be taken over. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16637 J.27.

FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, to let in The Central Building, 18 Nanking Road.  
16622 J.27.

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply 1, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.  
16587 J.31.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.  
16656 F.2.

## Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a 12-bore hammerless gun; state price and make. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16655 J.27.

EARLY-HATCHED chicks mean prolific winter egg-layers. Best strain, single comb, white leghorns and barred Plymouth rocks, per sitting of 15 eggs, \$2.50 post-paid. Address: Hilly Nook Farm, Tinghai, Chekiang.  
16650

KULING: For immediate sale, terms cash, four-roomed house, almost new, together with full sized lot, price Tls. 2,000 only. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16645 J.27.

## EDUCATIONAL

UKULELE LESSONS: If anyone desires to receive expert instruction on the Ukulele, please apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16653 J.30.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

A LADY desires position as housekeeper, or look after gentleman's mess (understands cooking very well). Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16633 J.27.

ENGLISH speaking teacher seeks position in Chinese school. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16635 F.2.

YOUNG LADY seeks position as stenographer and typist. Has good experience and A1 references. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16596 J.27.

## HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, from February 1st, No. 7, Barchet Road. For further particulars apply to C. M. Myers, 9 Hankow Road.  
16654

TO LET, a house in Peitaiho Lane, furnished or unfurnished, with or without lease. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16634 J.29.

50 BUBBLING WELL Road, facing Race Course. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS.  
16611 J.29.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: One furnished room, with bathroom attached, separate entrance. Apply to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16627 J.27.

WANTED, unfurnished, big room, or flat of 2 rooms, Western district or French-town, near Race Course. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16620

## DANCING

A GENTLEMAN desires dancing lessons. Please apply, stating terms, to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16638 J.29.

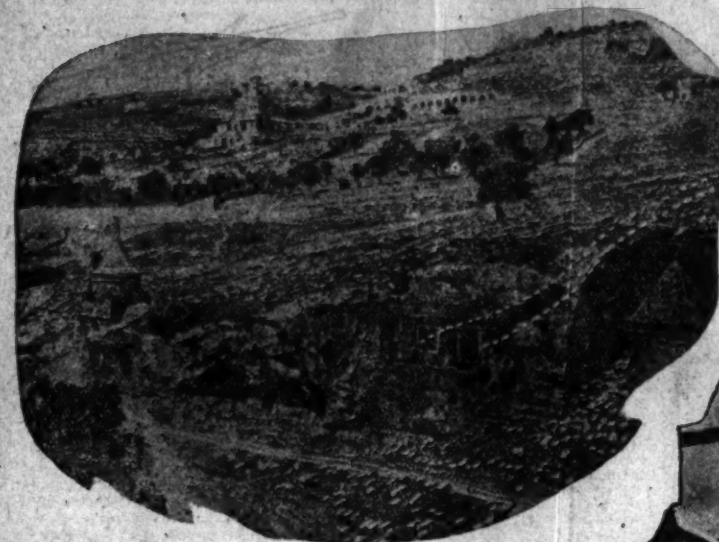
## HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE at Kuling wanted for the summer. Address Raven Trust Co., Ltd., Shanghai.  
16658



# To Reveal the Secrets of Jerusalem's Sacred Rock

The Tombs of the Ancient Kings of Israel Outside the North Wall of Jerusalem, Showing the Tunnel Partly Traced and Believed to Communicate with the Temple Site.



By Rabbi C. H. Levy, Ph. D.

THE capture of Jerusalem from the Turks by the British forces is likely to reveal to the modern civilized world for the first time the most interesting sacred relics in existence.

Chief interest centres in the mysterious chambers, tunnels, caves, tombs and treasures concealed beneath the Mosque of Omar, also known as "the Dome of the Rock." This building stands upon the site of King Solomon's Temple and the rock beneath it was revered by prehistoric peoples even before the Hebrews arrived in Jerusalem.

So long as Jerusalem was under Moslem domination it was absolutely impossible for any one to secure a permit to excavate at the Holy City, for it was just as holy to the Moslem as to Jew and Christian, and especially did they guard the secrets of the site of Solomon's Temple, which had been built over with a mighty mosque. The huge rock in the centre of the mosque was guarded by a high iron grill so that no alien hand might touch or foot profane it.

Why this stone, which is sixty feet square and now stands some five feet above the surrounding earth, was so highly revered by ancient nations is one of the many puzzles which the spade of the excavator may reveal, once it is permitted to dig down underneath the rock into the tunnels and chambers which are known to be there.

The rock is known as the "Sakhrah." It was the highest point of the mountain on which King Solomon built his temple. The rebuilding of the temple by Zerubbabel was upon the same site, and it was enlarged under Herod the Great. On the west the area was increased by banking up the earth, supported by enormous walls of stone. There is a precipitous descent from the Sakhrah of 200 feet to the valley in which the west Haram wall was built. The descent on the south and east is only about twenty feet from the level of the rock itself. All scholars agree that the temple proper covered the rock, and in the sacred book called Mishnah, completed in the second century, containing statements by rabbis who had witnessed the destruction of the temple in the year 70 A. D. is a description of the awful Day of Atonement when—once a year—the High Priest in fear and trembling, entered the Holy of Holies, where there was no longer any Ark. "When the Ark was removed a stone was there, since the days of the first prophets (that is of David), and it was called the 'Foundation': it was three fingers above the ground, and on it he put the censer."

The Sakhrah is a very peculiar rock, having steps cut in it on the west side as though to form the base of a wall. There is a cave beneath it on the east, with a shaft through its roof to the surface. It is also said to have another excavation below the floor of the cave. The Moslems have accepted the Jewish tradition and speak of the Sakhrah as the foundation of the world, a rock of paradise suspended over the abyss where souls dwell till the judgment.

The former temple was of vast extent, for there were many courts besides the building which covered this stone.

There is little doubt in the minds of those who have studied the ground that there are numerous tunnels and chambers under the great rock. The ancient chronicler, Josephus, speaks of a search made there by John Hyrcanus for treasure (134 B. C.). He opened tombs supposed to be those of earlier Kings of Israel.

Wicked Herod, too, searched the tombs for treasure, but he "did not come to the coffins of the kings themselves, for their bodies were

buried underground so artfully that they did not appear even to those who entered into their monument," according to the ancient chronicler.

It is confidently expected that after the capture of Jerusalem and the driving forth of the Moslem, many valuable treasures in the way of ancient sarcophagi with manuscripts and carved inscriptions will be brought to light from beneath the sacred rock and other localities, helping the modern world to grasp the secrets so long concealed by the crass superstition of the Mohammedans, who would not permit such excavations to take place on this holy ground.

We may find in the tunnels and chambers beneath the sacred rock some of the records of the Kings of Israel, and perhaps some of the ancient manuscripts which were certainly hidden when the Romans hammered at the gates of the Holy City in the year 70 A. D.

What more natural than that the holiest memorials should be deposited in the rocky chambers dug out centuries before beneath the sacred rock. No one will be surprised if in these ancient storehouses should be found lost books of the Bible, and chronicles of kings and dynasties of which we have barely the names.

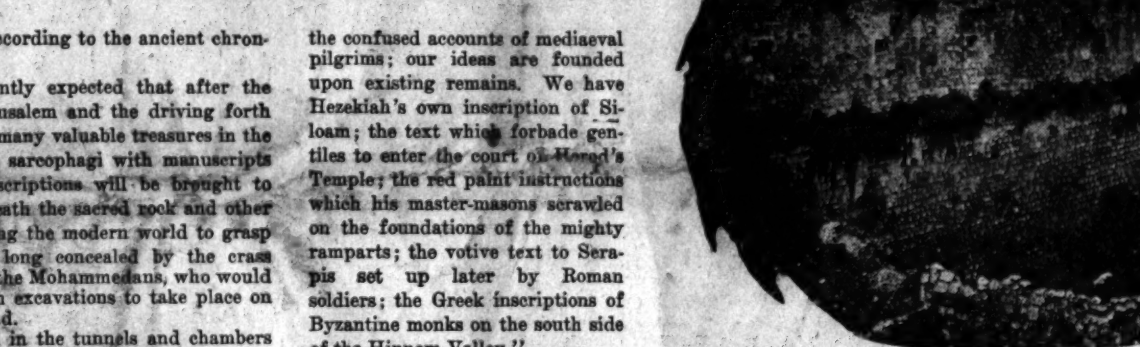
Most interesting would it be if from these tunnels beneath the Sakhrah were to be brought forth the famous "Urim and Thummim," the much discussed jewel worn by the High Priest of the Temple, consulted by him to ascertain the fate of Kings. Possibly the Ark of the Covenant itself, containing the original tablets of the Ten Commandments, and the jewelled breastplate worn by the High Priest may still lie buried in these tunnels. When Titus conquered Jerusalem and destroyed the Temple he took away some of its sacred vessels, including the great seven-branched candlestick which is pictured on the Arch of Titus at Rome, but much more may have been concealed in the chambers beneath the rock, and if they were, they are still there and will certainly be found by the twentieth century excavators.

There is only one modern European who has been able to touch this great stone. Colonel C. R. Conder, the noted British archaeologist, states that in 1874 when, according to the Sultan's order, the dome of the rock had been deconsecrated for a time that the building might be repaired, he managed to crawl over the rock. He thus describes his experience:

"I was able to walk in my socks all over the surface of the sacred Sakhrah 'rock,' and to ascend the scaffolding to the dome above in order to examine the ancient mosaics of our seventh century, as well as those on the outside, where the old arcaded battlement of the ninth century was just laid bare. I penetrated by the old rock-cut aqueduct at the north-west corner of the Haram (sacred quarter), to the Herodian wall, and discovered the buttress of the temple rampart still standing. In the Jews' quarter I found the old hospice of the Teutonic Order and the chapel of the Holy Ghost.

"In 1881 I crawled through the Siloam tunnel with two comrades, in danger of our lives, to find the point where the two parties of King Hezekiah's workmen heard each other calling and joined their work by a cross-cut east and west. We no longer depend on the writings of Josephus and Tacitus, or on

The Mohammedan Mosque Covering the Sacred Rock, the Centre of Solomon's Temple, with Some of the Underground Chambers Indicated by Ancient Records Which Will Be Explored When Jerusalem Is Captured.



the confused accounts of mediaeval pilgrims; our ideas are founded upon existing remains. We have Hezekiah's own inscription of Siloam; the text which forbade gentiles to enter the court of Herod's Temple; the red paint instructions which his master-masons scrawled on the foundations of the mighty ramparts; the votive text to Serapis set up later by Roman soldiers; the Greek inscriptions of Byzantine monks on the south side of the Hinnom Valley."

The Hebrews and Phoenicians had a system of building what they called "kokim," or tunnels, one for each body, running lengthwise from the sides of a chamber. Some, too, were under the floor, and still others in what is called the "upper chamber," a recess above the roof. Josephus says that Herod discovered some "vessels of gold and precious things" in these tombs, but it is quite a question as to how thorough his search could have been. The mouths of the "kokim" were closed with slabs and sealed up so as to appear a part of the wall so that searchers were likely to enter and fail to find the hidden tombs.

More than fifty years ago Colonel Charles Warren, another English archaeologist, attempted excavations above the "Wall of Wailing," which is undoubtedly part of the original Temple of Solomon and revered by pilgrim Jews who weep and mourn there for the departed glories of Judah. He proved before he was stopped in his work that the original level of the valley just outside of that wall was at least eighty-eight feet below the present level.

Passing down this valley are some tombs still above ground, but not thoroughly explored, which have been notable to all pilgrims. There is the so-called tomb of Absalom, excommunicated by the Jews as they pass, and behind it is an excavated sepulchral chamber, called that of Jehosaphat. It is held by tradition that in this area are the tombs of Isaiah the Prophet, and King Hezekiah, and near-by are the tombs of the Prophet Zechariah and of King Uzziah.

To the south lies a tomb which Christian tradition calls that of St. James, with a Hebrew inscription over the frieze. Close by are a series of tombs and chambers, many of which contain niches for bodies in the ancient Hebrew fashion.

Another tomb not far away is a fine example of an ancient tomb closed with a revolving stone, constructed as the tomb of the Saviour is described in the Gospels. A huge stone, like a gigantic mill-stone, fills the doorway of the tomb. From the outside it may be rolled back by levers inserted in niches, into a groove which receives it, but from which it instantly falls when the pressure is removed, and thus hopelessly entombs any one who should enter and leave it for an instant.

It could also be bolted by another stone working at right angles from a niche in the side of the passage. Inside are five principal chambers and nearly thirty smaller recesses for sarcophagi, and while many have been rifled long ago, two fine sarcophagi were

The Partially Explored Siloam Tunnel, Near the Biblical Pool of Siloam, Which Is Believed to Communicate with the Chambers Beneath the Sacred Rock and the Tombs of the Kings.



found a few years ago in an unopened chamber.

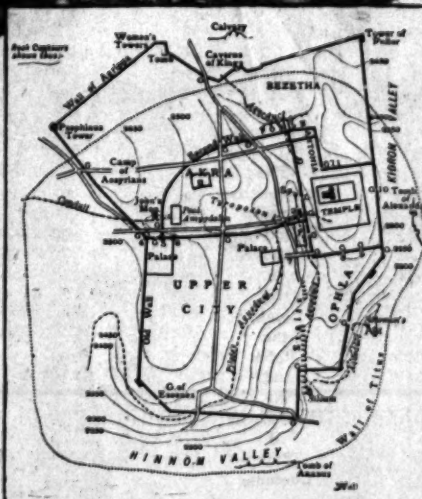
The wonderful antiquity of Jerusalem has only been appreciated in recent years. Up to fifty years ago it was thought that Jerusalem was of little importance as a city until it became the "City of David," King of Israel. But with the discovery of the Tel-el-Amarna tablets in Egypt new light was shed upon the history of the sacred city. There were found six letters written by the King of Jerusalem to the Pharaoh of Egypt, dating from the fifteenth century B. C. The name of this King of Jerusalem was Abd-hiba, or, as some scholars read the cuneiform, Abd-sadak, and he writes to the Pharaoh beseeching him to send soldiers, almost as the Turks must have sent messages to Germany asking for reinforcements that they might save the day.

In one letter Abd-hiba relates how he had sent a detachment of his own soldiers to defend Jaffa, but that "verily, Bala, Guat's son, captured them." He pleads for aid, asserting that he is still faithful to his Egyptian Suzerain, and that the slanders against him are untrue: "Why are you favorable to the Hebrews (Ha-bi-ri) and unfavorable to the princes? Because I tell you the territory of my lord will be ruined, they slander me. . . . Let my lord the king send troops. The king has no longer any territory, the Ha-bi-ri have devastated all the king's territory. If troops come in this year, the territory will remain my lord the king's, but if no troops come, the territory of my lord the king is lost."

Here is indeed a literal repetition of history. This was 3337 years ago, and to-day two great Powers are still fighting for the control of Palestine. It is significant that there are many Hebrews in the ranks of the British, in fact, one of the Rothschilds has just laid down his life on the battlefields of Judea.

This early King of Uru-salimu, then the capital of the district, who wrote such ap-

Scholars Eager to Explore the Mysterious Chambers and Tunnels Beneath the Site of Solomon's Temple, Concealing Perhaps the Famous "Urim and Thummim" and Many Precious Relics of Antiquity



Jerusalem, with the Temple and Other Principal Buildings as They Stood, Before the Romans Sacked the City in 70 A. D. From a Map by Colonel C. R. Conder.

pealing letters to Amenophis IV. of Egypt, was an Amorite, one of the seven nations which the Israelite, Joshua, was commanded to drive out of Palestine, when he conquered it for Israel. There is little doubt that the Sacred Rock was a centre of worship, even in his time; for the Amorites, like the Philistines and other Phoenicians, worshipped Dagon and similar deities. Around this stone must have gathered a considerable cult, otherwise David would hardly have seized upon it as the future site of the temple which his son, Solomon, was to build. He purchased the spot from "Araunah the Jebusite," and there the altar was placed when the Temple had been erected.

The Mohammedans speak of this rock as the "Navel of the Earth," the centre around which all revolves. Its sacredness is comparable to that of the Greek rock which was covered by the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.

It was held by all authorities that Jerusalem is really built upon no less than five other cities. Doubtless careful excavation will reveal remains of them all. Here will be laid bare the civilization of nations long since vanished from the earth, and possibly we shall discover the key to the Hittite and other undeciphered inscriptions.



# Perpendicular Gowns

## By Lady Duff-Gordon



The Perpendicular Line Is Effectively Employed in the Cloak, the Robe and the Head-Dress of This Costume

The Straight Lines of This Wrap Supplement the Wearer's Height

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

WITH genuine pleasure I observe the marked tendency of taste toward the perpendicular in gowns. Than the perpendicular line there is no factor that contributes more of mingled grace and dignity to a gown.

Greater than the fabric, mightier than the color, is the line. It has been said that every French designer bends the knee to "la ligne." It is a proper mental attitude. It denotes a true sense of values. With ever-growing appreciation of the value of the line faith in the curve as the essential line of beauty wanes. We long repeated that phrase, parrot-like. It is a truth rooted deep in psychology that what we hear often we incline to believe; what we hear often enough we are bound to believe. Echoes in our brain we accept as the voice of truth, though quite as often it is the voice of falsehood. At this moment of the procession of the years that make the twentieth century we accept with reservations the old precept, "The curve is the line of beauty." We know that as to the building plan of gowns the straight line is very frequently the line of beauty. Without doubt it is the line of at least equal grace and is of greater dignity than the curve.

On this page appears what seems to me convincing proof of the enormous beauty value of the straight line. The larger of the photographs reproduced shows an American girl in her most regal aspect. Admiring her, we are moved to

applaud what has been said of you, "In America every woman is a queen." Looking at the picture with the eye of a utilitarian of values, you will comprehend that the straight line is the greatest dress friend of American woman. It goes far toward remedying her chief defect, lack of imposing height.

Visiting America for the first time the European is unpleasantly impressed at once with the high pitch of the American woman's voice. Next with her lack of the height that makes for a strong personality. One pities her for her lack of inches.

This young American woman, whose photographs have been made in this attire especially for your entertainment and information, has been "built up" by means of the line. If you are observant you will see that three devices have been employed to enhance her height. The long, loose but not full wrap lends added inches. The lines are positively perpendicular.

Recall your geometry and you will remember that you learned that the perpendicular line forms a right angle with another. Usually we see it forming a right angle, a "square corner" with a horizontal line. This wrap forms a right angle with the floor. Not only in the velvet, which is the building material, but in the lace which adorns it, is the perpendicular line maintained. So much for the first of the devices to enhance the apparent height of the American woman. The robe worn beneath is as fully committed to the straight line. Were you present when the wearer tossed off this outer wrap you would see that the satin which composes the gown beneath is cut in perpendicular lines. Third of the agencies to supplement the wearer's height is the length of the long, straight tulle ends of the simple yet stately head-dress.

In the crepe coat worn by the second figure the study of the value of the perpendicular lines may be continued.



# America's Aerial War Eyes Being Perfected Rapidly

By A Captain In The Aviation Corps  
Hardly a train moves within five miles back of the German trenches or a squadron of men come up for relief or digging is begun on a new series of emplacements but a pair of keen eyes, steadily watching from great observation balloons just behind the allied front, takes notice of it.

Every movement every activity is registered until a schedule of the usual enemy routine is built up and the average amount of motion known. Any departure from this schedule is suspicious. A train running late or with more cars than usual, men in the trenches being relieved too frequently, new roads or emplacements being built too earnestly, give the first hint that France, across the line, is up to something.

A keen balloonist notes any of these changes, and at once telephones down to the ground. "An extra train of six cars expected at 10:40." Half a mile further down the line another pair of eyes reports, "Large convoy moving up to front, range so and so."

Still a little further down another suspicious circumstance is noted, until the General Staff down below, assembling all these scraps, foresees the beginning of a big offensive across the line. Counter measures are taken, batteries directed, convoys and trenches smashed up, and the enemy's plans thrown askew.

Possibly, however, the offensive is to come from the balloonist's own side. The observer ascends with full knowledge of all the details of action, emboldened probably to move up much nearer the German lines than usual in the belief that the enemy's artillery will be driven off.

The opening bombardment is a time of ceaseless and vital work, spotting shot by shot, watching for new enemy batteries to open up, moving the barrage fire back and forth with the advance of the troops. Any error here may send the steel wall into the observers' own troops or cost scores of lives later by failure to make a complete demolition of the enemy's defense.

Work Of Vital Importance  
"Hostile airplane overhead" is apt to break in through the telephone wire at any moment.

German aviators more adventurous than his fellows is swooping down, perhaps under a protecting cloud, in an attempt to put out the ever watchful eyes. The observer makes ready his parachute, the machine guns on the ground below click off a rain of lead at the invader, and the windlass men start bringing the big envelope to ground with all possible speed.

Perhaps the invader is driven off; perhaps the balloon is set afire and the balloonist forced to parachute to the ground. In either case it is all a part of the day's work which adds adventure and romance to the responsible work done by the balloonist.

Such is briefly—very briefly—the duty and work of the balloon observer. Calm, patient, ever watchful, he rides far above the ground as the great envelope sways on its long cable.

Hours pass perhaps, but finally, as inevitably as fate, the reward comes. A single flash, a slight movement across the line, and another tiny claw of the German eagle reveals itself for the allied artillerymen beneath.

The vital importance and the development of this work have hardly as yet been suspected in this country. "Over there" balloon observation has become a science which, while perhaps less spectacular than airplane observation, is none the less essential.

The balloonist, riding steadily for hours at a time with the German lines spread out before him and in direct telephone communication with the ground, with his batteries and with other balloons, amasses a maze of details and accurate knowledge which his longer winged air brother cannot hope to secure.

America's New Balloon Corps  
The first use of balloons in warfare dates away back to the Napoleonic wars when France employed them against Austria. So revolutionary was the procedure, however, that all captured observers were treated as spies by the enraged Austrians.

During the civil war in this country Northern observers looked out across the Potomac from near Washington at the Confederates and gained very valuable information through under very precarious circumstances. France further developed the art in the war of 1870 against Germany, who later took it up on a much more ambitious scale in her Zeppelins. The science fell upon slack times, however, as did that of airplanes, and the War Department's reports of a few years back are full of brief statements that no work was done in ballooning for lack of funds.

The balloon services abroad, however, had been carefully if modestly developed for military purposes, and the moment that the war settled into the trenches came into their own again. It was at once discovered that work could be done with them which could be done in no other way.

Balloon observation began to assume vital importance, until now hardly a mile of the front lines is without its big, clumsy envelope. A constant, ceaseless vigil is maintained over every move of the enemy, over every shell fired by either side, so that friends below may be saved from surprise and enemies across the lines may feel the weight of every shell hurled at them.

The United States is building up such a force literally from nothing. Last November the old field out West was overgrown with weeds, the gas reservoir out of repair, the whole place stagnant. In the last few months, however, the field has been cleared and brought back to activity; the air once again is filled with big, friendly balloons, and keen faced men are being trained for immediate service abroad. Already the first American detachments are in France, the vanguard of a large American balloon force which ultimately will

be as complete as any other branch of the army.

Duties of Observers  
The work that this force will do will be invaluable. With the airplane spotters and photographers, it will complete the vast air service which is expected to blind the German army and prepare the way for the artillery and infantry to break up the German military resistance. Its minute by minute observations will head off all enemy surprises and will at the same time make it possible for American men and American munitions to secure the maximum of destruction of the other side of No Man's Land.

Few of us here realize that the big envelopes commonly ascend as high as 4,500 feet and that they stay for hours poised in midair to perform the responsible duties assigned them. Usually the ascent is made anywhere from two and one-half to four and one-half miles from the enemy's front line trenches, depending on the power of his artillery, the direction of the wind and the activity of the enemy.

In any case the observer has a circle of vision of about eight miles, and is able to pierce far back into the enemy's lines. The most detailed and up to the minute maps, the finest kind of field glasses, and instant communication with the ground make the balloonist a "master of everything spread out before his gaze."

When the American troops are preparing to go over the top an unusually large number of balloons will be concentrated secretly as possible in smokescreen camps in order not to betray what is about to take place. At the appointed moment they will take the air and divide up every detail of the battle among them. Some will record the heavy artillery fire, shot by shot; others will see to it that the work of demolition behind the enemy's lines is effective; others will guard against any reinforcements or traps.

Keep Watch On Foe  
As the troops go over they will check closely the German batteries, the shifting of their infantry and the assembling of supplies. As the American forces advance the balloons will move forward also in unison with them along routes previously prepared. Observations for the barrage will be sent down repeatedly, so that it may move back and forth with the men and details sent so that the enemy's guns setting up the destructive counter barrage may be silenced.

To do this the American balloonist must know every detail of the enemy's land opposite him, for a mistake on his part may cost the lives of scores of men below. No new battery should open up across the lines without its location being spotted on the detail map, the number and size of the pieces and their objective noted, and counter fire preparation made against it. No new troops should move into the enemy trenches without being fully known, numbers as well as routes—most difficult work of all it—for the German has many wily devices for simulating confusion and camouflaging movements.

And the work also will not be without danger and difficulties, though the chance of a fatal outcome are not large. If it is not a swooping airplane bent on setting the big gas bag on fire, it may be a rain of shrapnel seeking the balloonist or of percussion shells endeavoring to blow up the windlass below and set the big bag adrift in a wind blowing across the German lines. Naturally every precaution is taken to protect the balloon and the balloonist from such dangers as are on hand, but even at that constant vigilance is essential.

Weather conditions also bring difficulties, though not as great as might be expected. Flying in thunderstorms is of course dangerous because of the lightning. Rainstorms appreciably add to the weight of the balloon and thereby decrease its ascending power, while heavy winds put a strain on the cable and considerable wear and tear on the envelope.

Cloze are bothersome as a mask for lurking airmen, and fog, if regular through the atmosphere, render observation very difficult. Nevertheless, so essential is the news gathered by balloonists that they are sent up in all kinds of weather.

One of the most difficult and yet essential parts of the work is that of concealing the balloon "beds" especially from enemy airmen who like to hunt out the big envelopes when they are lying still on the ground. Beds in the lee of a hill which obstructs artillery fire or in the deceptive shadows of a nearby wood offer a preliminary disguise, but beyond that camouflaging are needed to exercise their highest skill.

Plans for all this work are now progressing at a gratifying rate. The American balloon program has been aided by the best and latest developments abroad, while manufacture presents but a few difficulties, owing to the resources of the big American rubber companies.

The great need, as with all the air program, is for men of the type and ability needed, men for officers' commissions as observers and men for the enlisted squadrons to do the delicate mechanical work necessary. The balloon section of the Signal Corps at Washington has already handled hundreds of letter applications and is ready to furnish the fullest details so that by next spring the American balloon force already in France may be increased to a size commensurate with the pressing needs of the American army there.

Men who are being selected as observers and who will all be commissioned as officers should have physical endurance, acute vision, an appreciation of distances and localities, and above all, a sense of responsibility and thoroughness in keeping with the importance of the work assigned to them.

They may be somewhat older than aviators—preferably from 25 to 35—and of somewhat less severe physical requirements. A special training is given in winds, military observation, meteorology and ballooning before a cadet receives his officer's commission.

and his post above the trenches in France, in order that the high standards prevailing throughout the air service generally may be upheld.

For the enlisted men who will form the squadrons, gas works employees, rope riggers, cordage workers and mechanics are especially fitted. The number of men trained through their civilian occupations to do this delicate and highly specialized work is limited indeed, and the difficulty of establishing contact with them is great. Nevertheless the forces are being brought together with gratifying rapidity and give every promise of becoming an efficient part of the air establishment which is to help the Allies blind the German forces in France.

## BUILDING WORLD'S BIGGEST SHIPYARD

When Completed Fifty Vessels Can Be Under Construction Simultaneously

On Hog Island, near Philadelphia, is being built for United States Government use the largest shipyard in the world. Ten thousand men are now at work on it. The first keel was laid down this month. There will be fifty ways, side by side, extending over a mile along the Delaware River, where fifty Government ships will be built simultaneously by over 30,000 workmen.

On the western shore of the Delaware River, bordering on the Philadelphia City Line, and a few miles below League Island, three months ago there was a sand and mud flat three and a quarter miles long and two to three miles wide. In the past two months an enormous amount of work has been accomplished in the transformation of this site into a shipyard. Planked roads have been laid down, railroad lines built, thousands of wooden piles driven, and buildings of all kinds—administration, barracks, mess halls, hospital, shops. There will be 70 to 80 miles of railroad track, a spur laid into each way, many miles of planked and macadam roadways, hundreds of buildings and a stone dike over a mile in length enclosing the "wet basins" where the ships will be equipped and completed after the bare hulls have been slid into the water.

Orders For 120 Ships  
The American International Shipbuilding Corporation, as agents for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has orders for 120 ships—fifty 7,500-ton ships and seventy 3,000 tons, making a total of 925,000 tons. It is expected that delivery of completed vessels will begin next fall.

Every country of large organization of men expert in every department of this task, and various agencies of the Government are assisting in every way to secure the materials, labor and transportation to speed up the work.

One of the most difficult tasks is the securing of workmen. It is estimated that there are about 50,000 trained shipbuilders in the United States, and that between 150,000 and 200,000 will be necessary to carry out the Government's enormous shipbuilding program.

At Hog Island there has been started a special training school to teach entirely unskilled and partially skilled men the various shipbuilding trades. The capacity of the school will be 600 men at one time, and the course of training will last from a few days to

a few weeks, depending upon the trade which is being taught.

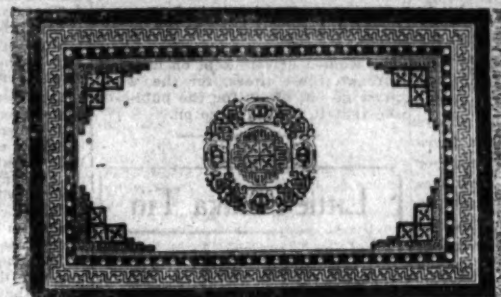
Care For The Workers  
Every effort is being made at Hog Island to make the working conditions pleasant and safe. Transportation has been carefully worked out by boat, steam train and traction lines. The Housing Department has made an extensive survey of Philadelphia to supply good homes for the

workmen. Barracks like army cantonments have been erected for men who wish to live on the job. Huge mess halls are already feeding several thousand men. In the barracks will be recreation and reading rooms.

A bird's-eye view of Hog Island at this time, says the New York World, would show an apparently chaotic swarm of human ants dragging lumber about, an apparently inextricable number of trucks and teams crowd-

ing the planked road ways, almost countless piles being driven into the sand, wooden buildings springing up in groups and singly in every direction, engineers, foremen and guards on horse riding about. This scene is changing daily, however, and within a few weeks another bird's-eye view will show the orderliness of a vast plant, the output of which is to answer the cry for ships, ships, and more ships!

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# Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JANUARY 27, 1918

## VOLUNTEER AUTOISTS DO WAR WORK IN LONDON

Nearly 500 Men And Women Contribute Time And Cars

A correspondent writes to a London Journal:—There are continually being brought to light new and astounding facts which give some idea of the size of our military forces. For instance, how many people knew that the Army is always 100,000 men short of strength, there being always this enormous number on leave? How many Londoners know that when leave is "up" and men and officers pour into London in the early hours of the morning there is a volunteer corps of motor transport men to take them from the northern stations across the metropolis to the boat trains? Perhaps, of all the volunteer work done in connection with the war none can so truly be called indispensable. There are 473 men and women volunteers in the organization and 454 motor vehicles, which each cover from 50 to 100 miles between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning. On some nights 4,000 soldiers and sailors are taken across London, and since the scheme was inaugurated, in February, 1916, over 500,000 men have been carried.

The whole service is free, and these willing helpers give their cars, their money, their enthusiasm, and their night's rest to helping the men that London never sees, for they pass in the dark of the night.

The transport mobilizes at Euston at 2 a.m. and the sight in the great vehicular bays is a quaint one. Every conceivable sort of car is there, from a five-ton commercial wagon with twin back wheels to a motor-cycle and sidecar. There is indeed one of these devotees who has not missed a night's duty since he joined the force. He has no motor-car, and his car is perhaps the wrong side of 50; but he has a motor-bicycle and a side-car. Every night he is on duty. He leaves Bushey shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning, wet or dry, and makes for Euston. He works between stations until 8, and then "turns in" to sleep and cycles all the way back to Bushey in the evening.

At 3.15 p.m. the first troop train glides noisily into Euston. There is a banging of rifle butts on the stone platforms, a clatter of an occasional tin hat dropped by a man still half asleep, and the tramping of Army boots on the flags. There is a free buffet for the men, and they get warm tea or coffee and food. When they are satisfied, they assemble outside, and at a command 40 exhaust pipes from as many vehicles start a chorus like a whooping-cough ward in children's hospital.

One after another the laden cars roll away, men, rifles, steel helmets and web equipment mixed up in an apparently hopeless tangle. The long train of cars is perhaps going to Victoria. They pass down Park Lane, through St. James's-place, where the sentries are rubbing their hands to keep warm in the frosty air, past Buckingham Palace, and so to the Y.M.C.A. rest hut, where breakfast is served. For those whose trains do not go until late there are dormitories with beds. There are trains from St. Pancras, King's Cross, Euston, Marylebone, and Paddington to be met during the six or seven hours of duty, and one man in his car makes many trips, sometimes carrying hundreds of passengers.

The point that cannot be emphasized too much is that all this work, although it is in the truest sense a labor of love, is costly and has to be paid for. It is entirely owing to private generosity that it is possible. It needs no argument to induce people to subscribe to the funds once they know of the work; but the difficulty has been to get it known, for it is work in the dark in a double sense. If it is put to some man who can afford to give that half-a-crown from him will save four laden Tommies a five-mile tramp in the dark, how can he afford not to loosen his purse-strings? The ideal way to collect for the fund would be to get together a party of wealthy men at Euston or Paddington, strap full packs on their backs, put rifles in their hands, and then route march them across London to Waterloo on a winter's night. The subscriptions at Waterloo would astonish even the income-tax collector. Seriously, however, this work is one that must go on if the war is to be won.

Foggy nights, nights of snow and sleet, nights when the wood-paving blocks are as slippery as ice and the cars are apt to turn round and start back home again—all these are the same to the men of the London Transport Volunteers. Last week one driver was doing tank "stunts" in Park Lane, trying to force an unbidden entry into a kitchen area. He found his car on

the footpath five times that night and once or twice his front wings caressed lamp-posts lovingly. Yet, despite a fog like a smoke screen, he made all his trips and no men were left stranded. On Sunday morning the cars were held up by a big flock of sheep in Southampton Row.

On air-raid nights, too, the work must go on and several of the cars have passed places where bombs dropped a few seconds afterwards. The women drivers kept on duty all through these times, for the work must go on. It is for the public to see that it is able to go on.

## Little Hunka Tin

(From the American Field Service Bulletin, Paris)

You may talk about your virtues When you're sitting round the quarters.

But when it comes to getting blessed in,

Take a little tip from me, Let those heavy motors be,

Pin your faith to Henry F.'s old Hunka Tin.

Give her essence and Eau, Crank her up and let her go,

You 'back firen' spark plug foul'n' Hunka Tin.

The paint is not so good, And no doubt you'll find the hood

Will rattle like a boiler shop en route;

The cooler's sure to boil, And perhaps she's leaking oil.

Then oftentimes the horn declines to toot.

But when the night is black, And there's blessed to take back,

And they hardly give you time to take a smoke,

It's mighty good to feel, When you're sitting at the wheel,

She'll be running when the bigger cars are broke.

After all the wars are past, And we're taken home at last,

To our reward of which the preacher sings,

When these ukulele sharps Will be strumming golden harps,

And the aviators all have reg'lar wings,

When the Kaiser is in hell, With the furnace drawing well,

Paying for his million different kinds of sin,

If they're running short of coal, Show me how to reach the hole,

And I'll cast a few loads down with Hunka Tin.

Yes, Tin, Tin, Tin, You exasperating puzzle, Hunka Tin,

I've abused you and I've flayed you,

But by Henry Ford who made you,

You are better than the others, Hunka Tin.

## Care That The Oiling System Needs

There are, in general, two kinds of oiling systems used on all types of motors. First, and most common, the splash system where oil is pumped from the lower part of the crank case to a false bottom in which the connecting rods dip at every revolution.

The second, and less common type, is the forced feed, where the oil is pumped into and through crank shaft, or into the main bearings and sides of the cylinders.

In either of these systems a recirculating plunger pump or a so-called gear pump is used to move the oil from one point to another. In both cases it is customary to use the oil over and over and in doing this the oil will ultimately contain more or less foreign matter. This foreign matter is largely carbon and if the crank case is not periodically drained and the motor rinsed with gasoline or kerosene this foreign matter will tend to clog the small oil pipes or the pump.

The gear driven pump will cause very little trouble due to clogging, but since any pump must be provided with a strainer on its suction, the strainer may become clogged, causing lack of oil to be supplied.

In general, there are two things which may be expected—clogged oil pipes or a clogged pump, due to carbon in the oil. Any oiling system worth while is provided with an oil gauge, which will indicate, whether or not the system is in operation. If the gauge does not indicate well in the middle of the scale, when the car is in operation, the first thing to do is to throw out the clutch, speeding the motor to see whether it has any effect on the gauge. Often the indicator on the gauge will hang in the corner, but a little over-speeding of the motor will throw it up. If, however, the in-

dicator remains at zero an investigation should be made, first, to see if there is any oil in the crank case, and second, to see if the supply pipes are clogged at any point. You will find several places where you can disconnect the pipes and then by running the motor ascertain whether or not the pump is in proper working order.

It is usually said that a motor that is receiving an insufficient amount of oil will run hot. If a driver does not notice that his oil gauge is falling to indicate, it is doubtful whether he would notice that the motor was getting hot, and it is very likely that the first thing a driver of this kind would know would be that his motor had stopped and would not run any more. In such a case he would probably find that one or two, if not all, of the bearings in the motor were burned out. Practically the only reliable information to be obtained on your oiling system is from the oil gauge. It is well, however, to periodically clean the system. Disconnect the pipes at one or more points and pump the dirty oil from the pump and pipes, then pump through sufficient kerosene to thoroughly clean the system; in other words, it is a whole lot better to anticipate trouble than to be looking for symptoms.

In the case of a splash system if at any time the pump fails to work on the road, and it is impossible to repair it, the car can be operated safely by putting in an excess amount of oil. Simply put in enough oil so that the level is raised to the oil pan in which the connecting rods dip. This may cause the motor to smoke, but it will make it safe to operate until you can drive to a service station.—Motor Magazine.

## Wives Of Motorists Remind Us

Evening wraps for limousine wear have assumed a more practical appearance under wartime influence, than usual. Though the colors may be gay, the models are, generally speaking, in the full coat, semi-dolman and loose cape fashion. One of the semi-dolmans is made of black and gold metal cloth, lined with corn colored broadcloth satin. It has a big collar of taupe wolf. Another in the same general shape is of cherry velvet with a silver and sleeve trimmings of gray wolf. Still another wrap in full coat model is of white broadcloth elaborately trimmed with seal skin. The lining is of gold and white broadcloth silk.

Automobile hats, the early abominations that were a cross between a Quaker bonnet and a mob cap, have disappeared and the woman of today does not have to risk looking un-

lovely for the sake of avoiding a bit of dust. Closely trimmed toques, turbans and soft felt, beaver and chenille hats serve, with or without veils. One smart soft hat has a corded red velvet crown and upper brim, the facing being of black

sat. The brim is caught at a becoming angle with a carved wooden cabochon. Another hat, a Russian bandeaux turban, has the high pleated crown of Havana brown velvet and the bandeaux is beaded with terra cotta and brown wooden beads. Chenille hats are chosen to match the coats, and the tans and reds are among the autumn favorites.

Veils and gloves show but few novelties this season and are practical rather than just ornamental. All over lace veils, or shadow net, for use on the more dressy hats, mask veils, wash marquisette, liberty scarf veils, Shetland wool and shaded chiffon are about the only offerings. Wash gloves whether in chamolais handsewed,

doe-skin or the cheaper chamolaisette, are used rather than the more expensive styles that do not wash.

An elaborate luncheon chest is made of steel, leather covered, and in the center of the bottom there is a fireless cooker of two quart capacity. At either side of the cooker there is a food storage space, and the tray is fitted with vacuum bottles and food boxes of various shapes.

Sweaters show a novel note in the new wool fillet style of knitting. Of course they are hand made and very fine in appearance. Sleeves are used or omitted at the desire of the knitter. One in white wool, peried at the waist line, has an elaborate oak leaf pattern woven in strips like

Russian blouse trimming. The neck is finished with an edge to match. Others have the effect done in color on a white or neutral ground, with elaborate collar and cuffs.

Toilet bags show but few novel touches, and most of these have to do with the fittings. One yellow lined week-end case is fitted with tortoise shell articles. One overnight bag of seal leather, lined with pale blue silk, has olive wood fittings. Even the comb has a wooden back, and the glass boxes and bottles have wooden covers. A high Victoria overnight case, made of black lizard skin, lined in yellow silk, has a leather covered tray holding the toilet articles. The tray may be removed at will and carried in an overnight bag or left at home.

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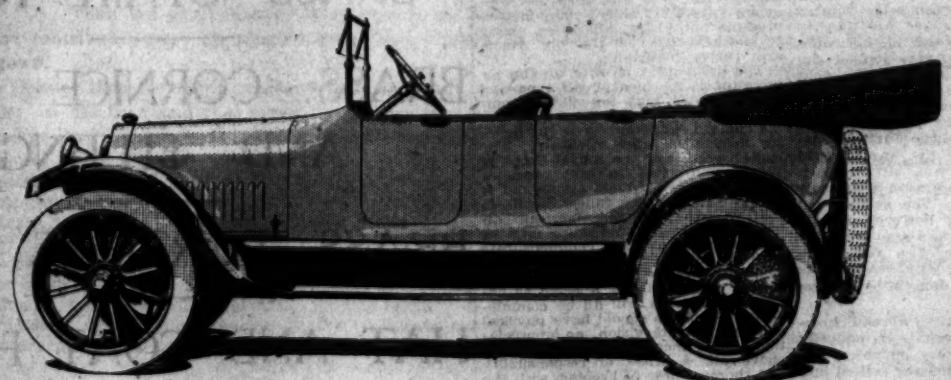
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NON-SKID TYRES







## With The Motor Ambulance Corps In France

The Story Of A French Lieutenant

(Motor Magazine).

"Hello! Ambulance motor!"

"Hello! Yes."

"Who's speaking?"

"Lieutenant in command."

"Ah! very good, sir. We hold the Farm of A. The engineers' park, 500 metres from here, is on fire. There are five wounded. Yes, sir, a shell. We want two ambulances at once. Very urgent. The Captain also told me to ask you, couldn't you bring along all the men you can spare. A good deal of material could be salvaged; then, there is danger of an explosion. Most terrible! he will explain it all. Do start as soon as possible, sir. May I tell the Captain you are coming?"

"Yes, at once, good-bye."

"Hurry up, the first two cars to start. Twelve men; your helmets, your masks. Four axes. I give you one minute to be ready."

"Of with you, six to each car. To the Farm of A."

The ambulances are rattling along the road, at a speed unauthorised by the regulations. The shell torn trees rush past; it is still light, but the shades of night darken the horizon. The French observation balloons (aerostats) are closely perceptible in the sky, floating under the orange colored clouds, while in the distance the German dragoon, scarcely visible, float menacingly silent, ever the fear of marching troops, and of stationary vehicles coming within range of the searching telescopes of those who man these aerial "spotters."

Yonder, in the direction of the Farm of A, a big black smoke rises.

The two ambulances are making for the spot as rapidly as the state of the shell-torn roads allow.

The cars positively fly along the camouflaged which mask the road. We have arrived.

Scarcely halted, in proximity to the conflagration, the heat of which at once reaches us, when a Captain with set features comes forward. No time is wasted in idle words of introduction. He speaks with calm and precision:

"I have three men gravely wounded; these must be transported lying. Three more less injured, and two others suffering from burns. Eight all told. I look to you lieutenant. Get at it, you others."

"Very good, sir," and the orders ring out.

Three stretchers there; five seated in the other bus; hurry up.

Trained to such maneuvers my men work with intelligent haste.

Two men per stretcher; and in an many minutes the three worst cases are in the car. "To the sorting hospital," I tell the driver, "and return quickly." So much for the wounded.

The "sitting" cases are next handled in, supported up the steps by the stretcher-bearers, and these make the best of their plight.

Not a plaint escapes their lips; the French wounded never whimper; hardly ever even utter a quickly stifled sigh, born of a painful movement.

"Comfortable?" I ask these splendid fellows.

"Yes, thank you, sir," comes the reply.

And yet two of them carry deep shell wounds. The dripping blood is coagulated on the boots of one, and reddening the wrist and hand of another.

"Sorting hospital and back," once more comes the order. So much for number two.

My ten men are already in the fiery furnace; they were no longer wanted by the now loaded ambulances.

Horriedly now they transport beams, joist and rafters to a respectful distance from the central fire.

The engineers, fifteen or thereabouts, have been hard at it for half an hour, and my men form an appreciable reinforcement.

There is no time to lose; it is a case of now or never, for not only are there hundreds of ten gallon cans of petrol in flames—the whole stock of the division—a giant punch bowl as it were, throwing out an infernal heat within a hundred metres circuit; not only are whole piles, cubic metres upon cubic metres of wood, forming gigantic piles of fuel at the mercy of the spreading fire, but a frightful danger is imminent; scarcely fifty yards away, sheltered by trees—thus concealing them from the unwelcome view of enemy aircraft—thousands upon thousands of shells are piled, the whole artillery store of the sector.

And to make matters worse, the wind is blowing directly toward this powder mountain, and the trees now in flames, thus playing traitor to their protective mission, cast a last glare skyward before finally falling in a calined heap, proclaiming as it were to the distant enemy: "here lie the shells."

The fire slowly spreads from tree to tree, from log to log, as if invisibly drawn toward that calamitous powder heap.

Let a single shell burst, and the result must be a catastrophe, a volcano in eruption, a cataclysm, death and devastation all round, together with the monetary loss of millions.

The men, moving about like shadows, beguiled by smoke, perspiration running from under their helmets, know the nearness of danger. Their faces reflect the gravity of hours of supreme peril.

They know and they risk their lives, because there is a chance of saving the munition depot, if only the fire can be circumscribed by clearing away the piles of wood which enumber a strip of ground lying between the powder mill and the fast gaining fire.

They may succeed. Who knows! In which case, and after an hour or two of superhuman exertion, yet still alive thanks to some miraculous intervention, all danger then removed, an officer will simply say to them: "You may go now," and they will seek their straw beds in an adjacent dug-out, dropping as they are with fatigue, black with soot and cinders, their hands bleeding. They must be content with knowledge of duty done.

Should they fail, their carbonised bodies will be recovered at various distances, according to the explosion's caprices, one more tiny cemetery will be added to the long list, and then, upon the very spot, twenty-five to thirty wooden crosses bearing a tri-color cockade will inform passersby that:

Here lies: so and so, of the — engineers.

He died for FRANCE.

They know, and they work with ardor, in sombre silence. Suddenly the flaming furnace lights up those black silhouettes as they enter its all consuming jaws. One wonders if they will ever come out of it again. They emerge at last, with bodies bent under the weight of a massive flaming

beam, prey already to the fast spreading fire and the next second, they are lost in the night.

Rapidly discharging their aching shoulders of logs and joists, these being thrown along the other side of the road, they return heroically to the awful furnace.

My men are now as black and as soaked in perspiration as those belonging to the engineers' corps.

My two cars have returned and their conductors have joined the other demons of this particular hell.

Some passing territorialists have also lent a helpful hand, fortunately so, for, without this co-operation, the catastrophe was inevitable.

They are now about thirty all told, grave, silent in their haste, insensible to fatigue, unthinking of the drenching sweat, of their splinter-torn hands; the scene is incomparable. The men are getting the better of the scourge; trees fall under their repeated axe attacks; the gap which separates the fire from the munition depot becomes wider and wider; whole piles of timber which a while ago towered skyward, have disappeared—gigantic 270 millimetre shells, as if on the opposite side of the road. But, wind propelled sparks fall by millions on the piles of various calibred shells. Why does not the whole explode; one's hair stands on end at the very thought; the scene is incomparable, impossible to the point of madness.

The captain superb and calm, is doing all he can to encourage the men, handling them with energetic coolness, even voluntarily affecting to remain by the shell pyramids upon which falls a veritable storm of fiery hail.

The men watch him, admire him, and get on with their work.

"What splendid fellows!" the captain murmurs to me, perched on a gigantic 270 millimetre shell, as if on a pedestal.

"And what an officer to command them," I cannot help replying.

"What matters it," concludes the splendid man, "whether now or a little later?"

The night is now as black as pitch; upon the inky sky, the fire throws an immense glare, which must be perceptible from a fifty kilometre radius.

"If only they refrain from peppering us," says the captain to me in a whisper, "what a target we offer them. That would simply be the limit."

"What are your orders, in such eventualities?"

"We remain," is the firm reply, "otherwise comes the cataclysm. Think of it, a hundred thousand shells! I am determined to attempt the impossible to save them. After all it is but the work of an hour, or else."

"Or else, we shall none of us be here to regret it," concludes he, and a smile wrinkles his smoke-grimed features.

The wind has calmed, and the im-

moniac petrol flames now leap directly upward, illuminating the scene.

"One more push, my lads, and we have won the day!"

"If only the brutes don't start shelling us," whispers he, once more for my especial benefit.

The men redouble their energies; but the fire has gnawed its way nearer the munition depot; danger is more than ever terrifyingly at hand; the last of the joists to be removed are now blazing within ten yards of the shell stacks. And the overheating of a single one of those...

Let us not think of it.

The main portion of the fire, now separated from the powder magazine by a cleared space of thirty metres is blazing away more furiously than ever. A final effort, and victory is ours. But the workers are at the end of their tether. Four more men, badly scorched, have had to be carried off the scene; my two buses have made more journeys.

"If they should make up their minds to shell us," once more whispers the captain to me, "check the panic, if any, down the road; I shall stay up this side. We must see the job through; we now have a ten to one chance of saving the depot."

He has scarcely finished the sentence when the familiar whistling, too well known to all present, rends the air. In a single bound I am at my post. Surprised, the men have stopped work, while others have already thrown themselves to earth, in the regulation protective attitude. The shell comes, drops and explodes with a fearful crash, about fifty yards further, behind the burning zone.

Instantly a confused disbandment sets in; it is not a panic, but a sort of scrimmage.

Fifteen or more workmen rush toward me, while the others make for the captain's side.

I have a rapid impression of runners making the start of a cross-country race. I required but the lead of two or three for the others to follow suit.

"Halt!" I cry, blocking the road with my open arms; "every man to his work; set about the logs."

They stop short.

Their eyes seek mine; there is a whole world of expression in their gaze: questions and excuses; obedience and surprise. "Everybody was on the run! So we ran," they seem to say. "But if we are to stay, of course, we stay! And in double quick time these men are rushing back into the furnace. The situation is a tragic one; the flames are singeing our eyelashes and hair, and within a few steps of us, the shell depot may at any moment blow up. And even all this is not sufficient; so enemy shells now join the dance!

I catch the accent of a voice which croaks: "If Maria falls on that 'rap, what a haggis the noo!"

The danger has now become such

that the nervous tension renders the men more loquacious.

A little while ago, they were silent, they were battling with circumstances; now they await the coming shell; for one will surely come, followed by others.

That next shell is going to fall here or there! If "there," it means being "plugged" more or less seriously. "There," means the whole powder magazine blown up, the end of all things. Then, a little further on still, well, what of it? Just nothing...

It means three or four pieces whistling among the tree branches above our heads. Thirty metres more or less, a fraction of a degree in the Boche gunner's sighting... and it is a case of life or death.

There, a shell whistles like its predecessor as it approaches... Three seconds of anguish, what time the heart of the bravest men ceases momentarily to beat... perhaps that it also may listen the better. It comes, it comes. Think goodness, it passes!

Sixty metres or so, from us, the shell has burst with terrific force; "too far, Fritz, past the furnace!"

"A miss it's too greedy."

There is a whole world in these words: "It's too greedy," the others will be surely equally "greedy," for if it is easy to fire in direct line at night, rectification is not possible.

Five shells, one after the other, have dropped "greedy." The firing is certainly accurate, so much so that the men now think of little else but this new danger. The whistling shells perhaps compel an instinctive movement of the shoulders, the heads sink low, just long enough to say: "If only they don't shorten, the dirty tykes!"

It's all over at last; the resistance, the endurance, the iron will and stoicism of the poilus have vanquished the flames, they have modified the evolution of events, avoided a cataclysm which should have materialised, which seemed inevitable.

Their backs to the shell piles the poilus are now shovelling earth upon the lapping flames, thus widening the all saving space already created by them.

Boche shells are still coming, but with the same appetite; they are always "greedy."

There is no further reason to remain. The captain says: "Thank you, my lads, you may hop it now. Thanks to you, the danger from fire no longer threatens the munitions. So, cut along!"

And for the first time his voice softens as he adds: "I am pleased with you, boys; you are a set of brave fellows."

Thanking him with a glance, the men do not wait for the harangue to be repeated...

Turning to me, the captain says: "What about you? What are you waiting for?"

I scamper toward the men just as a new shell whistles through space; we are now fleeing, and in the obscurity which overtakes us at the road turning, I hear a breathless voice say: "Brave fellows... well, what about 'im?"

## What's Snow To A Ford

"Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow, en-snow-forth, en-snow-forth," as some warm-blooded poet sang, wasn't the anthem most popular with New Yorkers in the first storm of the year. The citizens' chant more nearly resembled: "Oh, the car, where is that car? We can't even call a taxi."

For be it known to such as care to lend ear to this tale that on the aforemid day of February there was an abundance of snow in the streets of the metropolis so that the city's transportation was stifled under a quilt of eiderdown. As one spring poet who couldn't wait until spring to poetry, wrote in:

"There was snow in her streets, there was snow in her yards; there was snow piled high in her boulevards."

Be that as it may, it will be anyway, there was a most extraordinary amount of snow on this occasion. The city seldom has experienced as severe a snow storm.

All surface traffic throughout the city was practically at a standstill. Street cars lolled at ease in car houses while their crews toasted by home radiators, gas-plates or whatever other warmth-emitting contrivance was most convenient. After being pulled out of snow drifts taxicabs were forced to be numbered among those on the inside looking out, and their drivers sat around garage offices and discussed the latest thrilling escape from the officers of the motorcycle squad who "chased a fella when he was only going little better'n twenty-five."

Pedestrians swathed from head to foot in the thickest of winter garments plunged across the windy expanses of Herald Square or Fifth Avenue, wading hip-deep through snow banks (of course this depended on the height of each pedestrian).

Well, anyway, if you can paint a better picture of a city snow-bound than this you will, perhaps, be able to have a slight conception of how the biggest American city looked on that memorable day. An army of unemployed were given work cleaning the drifts from the streets. But despite every effort it was fully two days before traffic conditions approached anything like normal.

Two men were making their way up Fifth Avenue when the snow was doing its worst. In the course of a few blocks they passed not a few big taxi-cabs and other privately owned heavy cars stalled in the drifts. Most of them had been abandoned until the coming of horses to draw them to garages.

The men were commenting upon

the severity of the storm and heavy fall of snow. Said one: "It's impossible for any automobile to make its way through the streets today."

"I'm afraid you're—" his companion broke off suddenly.

The two men watched the on-

coming Ford town car back its way up the street at a good pace, draw up to the curb at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, discharge three passengers, wheel around through a big drift almost over its radiator and go spinning back down Fifth Avenue with as much sang-froid as though there wasn't any snow nearer than the arctic circle.

"Well, I never," exploded the first pedestrian. "You can't stop those Fords just by changing the weather."

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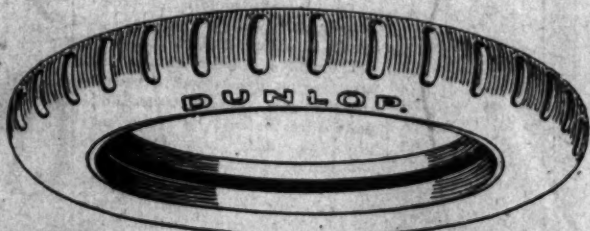
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## Uncle Sam's New War Truck

The first heavy-duty war truck which the Quartermaster Department has been designing since the first of August was assembled and started running at Lima, O., recently. Another was assembled in Rochester, N. Y., and completed and started on the road the same day. Both are the Class B truck designed for three-ton load, but with capacity for five tons. The assembling of these trucks, as well as the designing of them sets a new record in American production, the first truck having come through two days ahead of the schedule set.

The two trucks that have been assembled have exceeded the expectations of not only General Chauncey B. Baker, of the Quartermaster Department, which has directed the work, but also of two score of engineers and hundreds of draftsmen who worked on the design. Early tests of the engine showed fifty-eight horsepower at 1,350 r.p.m.; and the engine torque curve is better than anticipated. It is now assured that the U. S. heavy-duty war truck is one of the greatest engineering successes of the war, and that it is destined to revolutionize army truck work so far as operation and maintenance are concerned, and that the truck will play a large part in affecting truck design in commercial circles.

That the War Department, as well as the members of the Society of Automotive Engineers who co-operated in the design work, are convinced that the truck is right, is shown by the fact that orders for 10,000 parts for the truck have already been placed, these orders, including engines, axles and other parts. These orders have been widely placed over the industry, three or more different companies generally receiving orders for each of the different parts.

Any apprehensions as to the truck being too heavy for its carrying capacity have been dissipated by the statement of weights given by those companies building the units entering into the first machines. The maker who assembled the first truck states that the total weight of the chassis without body is 8,500 pounds, which with a 1,600-pound body will bring the total up to less than 10,000 pounds. A few examples of weights as given by makers that have produced some of the parts indicate how well the engineers have worked, notwithstanding they were under orders to build a stout robust job suited to the extreme service of the war zone. The engine weighs 1,012 pounds. The rear axle weighs 1,592 pounds, with hubs and brake-drums; the front axle with hubs, 352 pounds; the transmission, 233 pounds; the clutch and case, 103 pounds; the frame without castings, 653 pounds; the front springs, 148 pounds; the rear springs, 544 pounds. With different makers these weights vary from forty pounds in such a case as the engine, and there are smaller variations with other parts. Without doubt, weights of these parts taken after they are well in production will show many cuts in all of these figures.

Now that the war truck, as it has been christened, is a reality, the herculean work of the forty or more S. A. E. members who developed the design under the direction of Captain W. M. Britton, stands out in strong relief. The work of speedy co-operation that characterized the production of the Liberty aviation engine has been equalled in the case of the war truck. In spite of the fact that a greater number of interests were involved in the building of the truck, making compromises in design more difficult, great unanimity of feeling among those participating makes the result the more remarkable, and if anything more unusual than the performance of the relatively few engineers engaged in the case of the Liberty airplane engine. Roughly, there were four major divisions of the engineering work, those relating to the engine, the transmission, the axles, and the other chassis parts. Each was manned by a corps of engineers. There were three, four, and in some cases five different companies represented in the work on one unit, and it was necessary for the engineers to sink all personal pride and contribute the very best known to the art. Each unit represents a composite of the best features contributed, rather than the work of any one individual. The engineer best qualified to design a certain part handled it in consultation with his fellow engineers. Considering the great amount of conference work, it is amazing that the truck has come through so rapidly; in short, it was unbelievable to many a month ago that the task could be accomplished. The impossible has come to pass and a new chapter in war co-operation has been written.

The speed with which the different makers attacked their respective

tasks and completed them is shown by the following:

The Continental Motor Manufacturing Co., which was one of the several engine producers participating in the program, received blueprints on September 9, and had an engine running within nineteen days and eighteen hours thereafter.

The Waukesha Motor Co. made a still better record, getting its first engine running within eleven days, seven and a half hours from the time the blueprints reach its factory. These companies did not have to make all the patterns for casting or the dies for forgings, some of these having been made previously, but they had to do most of the machining and other operations on the parts. In developing the engine four or five makers co-operated by dividing the different parts between them, one making several parts not only for itself, but for the other engine makers. In this way time was saved. The Continental company made the cylinders, gear-case cover and many small parts such as pumps, etc. The Waukesha company manufactured the cylinder heads, the crank-case, intake and exhaust manifolds, roller push-rods, etc. The Wisconsin company made the lower part of the crank-case.

The remarkable patriotic response of manufacturers of raw and finished products made possible the completion of the units in record time. As an illustration, the Park Drop Forge Co. worked continuously in three shifts and succeeded in sinking the dies for the crankshaft in seven days, an operation which is rarely completed in peace times in less than three weeks. The Werra Aluminum Castings Co., produced the pattern for the main crankcase and the first casting in five days, this usually taking from three to four weeks on much smaller jobs. The Continental pattern shop completed the pattern for the cylinder pairs in slightly over five days, an accomplishment which can be appreciated only by those who have manufactured engines.

In summarizing the co-operative talent embodied in the engine, it might be said that the crankcase is Continental, the cylinders Waukesha, the oiling system a combination of Wisconsin and Buda, the pistons Hercules, and the timing-gear system a combination of Buda, Wisconsin and Continental. The governor is a combination of Kelly-Springfield and Waukesha. The camshaft is a composite design. The engine has been designed with the thought of using the heavier fuels, the combustion chamber and other parts having been designed to meet these requirements.

What has been said of the engine can be said of the transmission, the axles, and other parts. Three or four of the leading axle makers have worked together on the axle designs. So with the transmission.

So well have all of the engineers co-operated that the schedule set for the completion of the different truck units, as well as of the completed truck, has been lived up to and generally improved upon. The first engines built in different factories were to have been delivered on September 30, and they were delivered on that date. The completed chassis was to have been ready October 10 and was ready on October 7.

The spirit which has made possible the thousands of standards developed by the Society of Automotive Engineers has arisen to the patriotic impulse and made possible this concrete instance of the development with very little more than a month's time of one of the most effective transportation units ever produced for the conduct of war. When the history of this war shall have been written, will not the outstanding facts be that the failure to take Paris within a month was due to the inability of the German transport system to follow the otherwise perfect organizations in other arms of the service; and that the battle of Verdun was won by the efficiency of American commercial trucks in furnishing this shell-torn stronghold with materials of war food? And is it not entirely probable that the American forces in the field will be able to drive through to the final victory due entirely to the fact that their transport system had been standardized; and that when the final advance comes the American troops will be able to go forward supported on materials of war by the most efficient transportation system consisting of the motor trucks which have been herein described? And in this final engineering victory there will be no more glorious name in the annals of history than that of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the members of which contributed the Liberty engine and the war truck.

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"	88, 4-cyl.	do.	Limousine
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# New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

## Foods That Are Richest in Minerals

It should be remembered that the physiological balance of the body's mineral constituents is of the utmost importance. It is a wonderful adaptability of nature and an exhibition of the highest possible chemical skill which maintains in health so unflinching an acid condition of the stomach and an alkaline condition of the small intestines and of the blood. If this balance should be disturbed even for a short period, if the stomach should become alkaline and the intestines and the blood slightly acid, life could not long be maintained.

Many of my correspondents ask what foods should be eaten to provide mineral ingredients. Although the latter are scattered in small amounts throughout almost

By *Harvey Wiley, M.D.*  
The Famous Authority on Pure Food, Sanitation and Health.

the entire dietary, some foods contain larger amounts than others. The most important of the body's mineral ingredients, as I have frequently explained, are calcium or lime, phosphorus and iron. The following foods contain notable amounts of calcium and phosphorus:

Cheese, almonds, cottage cheese, dried beans, egg yolk, milk, wheat bran, chocolate, oatmeal, lentils, peanuts, spinach, turnips, raisins, carrots, rye, whole wheat, prunes, salmon, lean beef.

All these foods are also rich in iron with the exception of cheese, cottage cheese, wheat bran and chocolate in which none of this element is found.



Dr. Wiley.

fruits. No tea or coffee and very little meat. Eggs may be eaten in moderation. Sleep in the open air or in a well-ventilated room.

PLEASE tell me what you think of the following diet lists: From the 12th to 18th month—7 a. m., 9 ounces milk; 9 a. m., 1 tablespoon orange or prune juice; 10 a. m., 5 ounces milk, piece zwieback or bread; 11 a. m., 2 ounces beef juice, or chicken broth, or cup of mutton broth; half cup of milk; 6:30 p. m., cup of milk, saucer of cereal, piece of bread or zwieback—MRS. L. B. K.

In your first list I would suggest that less egg be given and very little mutton and chicken broth and beef juice. These broths are more condimental than nutritional. The diet is quite sufficient with only a little codded egg and without the mutton or chicken broth. In the second list I would suggest that the cereal be made of whole wheat or whole corn and the toast bread likewise. I would not like to give a child lamb chops or rare

beef. The stewed celery is all right if the fiber is removed from it. I would not advise tapioca pudding as it is too starchy and certainly not ice cream, boiled custard or blanc-mange. For the afternoon, a little mutton broth would do no harm. Upon the whole I think the dietary is quite good but would be improved according to the above suggestions.

I LOOK and feel well but am underweight for a girl of my age and height. What should I do?—M. TILDA.

I am unable to tell the cause of your being under weight. For your comfort I may say that it is better for the health to be under weight than to be over weight. Your sleeping and exercising habits seem to be irreproachable. I would advise you to eat abundantly of potatoes, unpolished rice, whole wheat bread, drink pure, clean milk and eat an egg or a piece of fresh meat every day. Fruits and vegetables, exclusive of potatoes, do not give a sufficient quantity of carbohydrates, the principal source of fat.

WHERE can I obtain genuine gluten flour?—MRS. B. N.

From any of the following firms: Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y.; Herman Barker, Somerville, Mass.; Waukesha Health Products Co., Waukesha, Wis.

COULD rye or pumpernickel be substituted for gluten bread in a diabetic's diet?—R. S.

No. A diet poor in flour and devoid of any added sugar is advisable.

## Dr. Wiley's Question Box

IS the use of sulphur in food products still permitted by the United States Department of Agriculture? R. N.

Yes, in spite of the fact that I proved conclusively, and beyond any reasonable doubt, in the experiments which I made on the young men of my "Poison Squad" more than ten years ago that the addition of sulphur dioxide to foods is highly injurious.

WHY is it that there is not more whole-wheat flour on the market, and why does it command a higher price than white flour? T. O.

Whole-wheat flour is not more generally milled because so few people ask for it. Just as soon as people demand whole-wheat flour and whole cornmeal, the mills and the grocers will supply it. It costs more than white flour because there is so little demand for it. The price

should be considerably less than that of white flour.

PLEASE explain what I should eat so as to make my present wages have greater purchasing power—M. B.

Had M. B. given me the diet which he does eat I would have a better chance to advise him. Whole-ground cereals are the basic diet both for the poor and the rich, and especially the poor. Such cereals contain more nutriment per unit of value than any other food product that can be had. A dollar spent for whole-ground cereals will bring as much food into the family as two dollars spent for white flour and beef. If you have children in your family a little milk with the cereals is necessary, at least a pint a day for every child. This is indispensable to balance the ration and make it most efficacious. Most people can live with perfect comfort, and with fine nutritive results, on Indian corn bread made of the whole grain, without any bolting or separation, and milk. A pound of Indian cornmeal a day and a pint of milk

will make a good ration for the working-man. Money spent for high-priced prepared foods, mixtures of all kinds, candy, ice cream and cake is often worse than wasted and is an excellent illustration of how not to do it. I know it is monotonous to live on milk and corn bread, but not nearly so monotonous as starvation. A pound of cornmeal to-day should not cost more than four cents and a pint of milk not more than six cents. If you are able, you should vary your diet, eating different kinds of cereals and other foods with an occasional meat meal of some description. This is a matter of economy and choice.

CAN you recommend a medicine or diet that will purify my blood and cure boils?—MRS. A. S.

I should advise you not to depend upon medicines for curing the boils from which you are suffering. They are produced by a specific infection. All the surface of the body near the boils should be washed in an antiseptic solution of either weak carbolic acid or iodine solution which your druggist could supply. I would also suggest a simple diet, preceded by a good cathartic. A suitable diet would be composed of the following foods: Whole wheat or whole corn bread and cereals, good milk, succulent vegetables and

## Making Your Housework Easier

I HAVE been keeping household accounts, but the increased cost of food has made it necessary for me to alter my budget. How can I do this easily?—MRS. ALICE M.

It is to be feared we shall all have to alter our budget in view of present prices. We shall have to take our general income and instead of allowing say 20 per cent for food, we shall have to allow 30 per cent for food, and deduct the additional 10 per cent from some other item of expense, probably clothes or amusements. This new budget can take effect at any time without very greatly disturbing the plan for the rest of the year.

WHY does the top crust of my bread become blistered and sink when I take it out of the oven?—M. J.

Never grease the top of bread before baking. Be sure the oven is sufficiently hot when it is put in. Keep at high temperature for twenty minutes, at moderate low temperature for another twenty minutes. Then allow to dry out, possibly ten minutes, without heat. Remove to wired grid, laying on side to permit circulation of air. If loaf cracks in the middle and is too high it is because you do not spread the batter around the pan in the right way before baking. Heap it up at the sides and note the difference.

WHAT do you recommend for removing food fragments from pots and pans?—MRS. P. L.

Never above all use a "chain" or wire mounted on a handle. This scratches any metal, particularly enameled ware. Purchase a wire brush, sometimes used for sink cleaning, also a round, stubby brush made of fiber, also a paddle-shaped wooden scraper, generally used on dishes, but which is equally effective on pots. A combination of these three tools will work wonders. Never use washing soda to soak out pots, in spite of what others may do. Treat your utensils well and they will hold good friends, will repay you.

CAN I use a puree strainer for squeezing fruit juices?—MRS. C. B.

Yes, you can use it at least for squeezing out the pulp for the making of marmalade, etc., but jelly must always be strained through a bag of flannel or unbleached muslin, in order to make the juice sufficiently clear.

## You Might Try

### Handkerchiefs Boiled in Orris Root.

Take a small piece of orris root (about one-fourth of an ounce if pulverized) in a small muslin bag and boil with the handkerchiefs for a few moments before taking out. After ironing they will have a delightful odor that will not be easily dissipated.

### Milk on White Gloves.

Take a piece of clean flannel, pour some milk in a saucer and use a good cake of white soap. Dip flannel in milk, rub on soap, then begin to clean glove. Rub in one direction only.

### Shortening the Raincoat.

If your raincoat is beginning to show signs of wear around the bottom, cut the desired length and turn up about half an inch. Moisten the bottom with a wet sponge and press with a very hot iron.

### Washing a Feather Boa.

Add a teaspoonful of liquid ammonia to a basin of soapy water. Squeeze the boa lightly in this until all the dirt has been removed. Rinse in cold water several times, then pass through a bluing water and hang in the open air to dry. Shake occasionally until the feathers are all opened out.

I LIVE in the country where we can't get ice often, but we have a cool cellar. Is there any kind of self-cooling chest or box that I could use? MARY S.

You should investigate what is called the Elevator Icebox. This is a three-compartment dumbwaiter, having space at the bottom for ice and with one of its compartments screened with netting. This can be fitted into the floor of a kitchen or any room. It works on clock pulleys so that by pushing a button in the floor it will rise or fall. It is most successful in the country when thus lowered into a cool cellar.

I AM going away for a few months. How should I pack away my silver?—MRS. J. M.

First, be sure that each piece is clean of any food particles. Next, if you do not have the regular jewelry bags with separate compartments in which flat ware is kept, buy cation flannel and make one. If you have the space to hang it up, a nice kind of bag is made about a yard long and two feet wide, to be hung on the back of the door of the butler's pantry. It should be divided into rows with their compartments according to each size of silver. Into this place the clean silver, it can then either be packed in a trunk or vault, or if there is no danger from theft, left hanging on the door. Never place silver near rubber sulphur or camphor, as they tarnish badly.

I AM gradually accumulating a set of household tools, screwdriver, hammer, etc. Where should I keep them?—MRS. A. T.

If you have a back porch or available space in a rear entry hall, tack a leather strap two inches wide across the wall about five feet from the floor. Then use double-pointed tacks at intervals in the strap, so as to make compartments into which each tool may be placed. This plan allows each tool to be clearly seen and picked up easily. A good assortment would be hammer (with tack puller head), screwdriver, stilson wrench, pair of pliers, ruler, oil can. A cigar box fastened on the wall will hold boxes of tacks, screws, etc.

## Economical Menus for the Week

FOR the benefit of housewives who want appetizing, healthful and economical meals, but who are tired of serving the same old things over and over again, the accompanying menus have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, a member of the faculty of the Barnard School of Household Arts.

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<p><b>THURSDAY</b>  <i>Breakfast</i>  Baked Apples  Corn Meal Mush  Top Milk  Coffee  <i>Luncheon</i>  Puree of Beans  Graham Bread      Butterine  One Egg Cake  <i>Dinner</i>  Squash Stuffed with Bread  Crabmeat and Nuts  Dressed Lettuce  Brown Bread Sliced Thin  Cottage Pudding, Creamy  Sauce  Cereal Coffee</p>	<p><b>FRIDAY</b>  <i>Breakfast</i>  Baked Peas  Oatmeal      Top Milk              Coffee  <i>Luncheon</i>  Raisin and Grapefruit Muffins  Milk  <i>Dinner</i>  Boned Slices of Fish Baked  or  Tuna Boiled in Can  with Egg Sauce  Boiled Potatoes  Cucumber Salad  French Dressing  Lemon Sponge Pie  Coffee</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b>  <i>Breakfast</i>  Stewed Prunes  Poached Eggs  Toast  Milk Bread  Coffee  <i>Luncheon</i>  Peanut Biscuits  Tea  <i>Dinner</i>  Apple Snow  Oyster Stew  Buttered Toast  Shredded Cabbage Salad  Sliced Peaches  Crackers  Tea</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b>  <i>Breakfast</i>  Baked Apples      Cream  Rice Gems  Coffee  <i>Dinner</i>  Cream of Celery  Fricassee of Chicken Hen  Stewed Corn  Candied Sweet Potatoes  Eggs  Italian Dressing  Chocolate Rice Meringue  Half Cup Coffee  <i>Supper</i>  Assorted Sandwiches  Sour Milk Gingerbread  Tea      Milk</p>

## Good To Eat

### PICKLED BEETS.

WASH and cook while whole in boiling water until tender. Old beets will never be perfectly tender. Drain and rinse with cold water so that they may be skinned easily. Cool and slice. Cover with vinegar.

### BREAD GRIDDLE CAKES.

PREPARE one and a half cups fine stale bread crumbs. Add one and a half cups scalded milk and two tablespoons butter to crumbs and let soak until crumbs are soft. Then add two well beaten eggs and one-half cup flour sifted and mixed with one-half teaspoon salt and four teaspoons baking powder. Cook same as any other griddle cakes.

### BUTTER CAKE.

CREAM well one-quarter cup butter, add half cup sugar gradually, beating constantly. Add one very well beaten egg. Mix and sift one and a half cups flour with two and a half teaspoons baking powder and add alternately with half cup milk to first mixture. Bake well in greased, shallow pans or muffin pans.

### NUT CARAMEL FROSTING.

BOIL one and one-quarter cups brown sugar and one-quarter cup white sugar with one-third cup water until syrup will spin a thread when tested with a spoon or fork. Pour gradually, while beating constantly, on beaten white of two eggs, and continue beating until mixture is nearly cold. Set pan containing mixture in pan of boiling water and cook over range, stirring constantly, until mixture becomes granular around edge of pan. Remove from hot water and beat with a spoon until mixture will hold its shape. Spread with back of spoon and leave a rough surface. One-quarter cup English walnuts may be added.



# SPORTING NEWS SECTION THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1918

## RECS AND S.F.C. PLAY 1 TO 1 TIE

Club Starts Out Strong But  
Can't Hold Its  
Lead

MANY MISSED CHANCES

Recs Forced To Play Without  
Some Of Their Best  
Men

By Domingo

A draw. I wonder how much my friend Tonkin is stuck on the result of the game between the Shanghai Football Club and the Recreation Club which took place yesterday afternoon on this Rees ground. Tonkin is the very honorary secretary of the Club and he thinks that his little pack is invincible—and so he should. From what I could see he was willing to back his shirt—it is a very old one—that his side would win, but it did not. It only drew and it has only itself to blame for the score of one goal each which resulted after the 90 minutes play.

If I were asked what I thought was the feature of the game I would answer "Missed chances." There were lots of them. Give the Rees every credit—they turned out with a weak team. Ollerdesen was not there. Winton did not put in an appearance. Remedios, the goalie, was missing. Quince White failed to register his attendance and Mooney, who stood between the posts, was tied in an exquisite pair of nicely creased trousers, and the whole team battled manfully—yet the superiority of the play was in the hands of the club. They pressed for at least three quarters of the game and despite splendid chances they could not score.

Rees On Top Once  
Let it be said at once that there was a period in the game when the Rees hemmed the visitors in and that was in the opening half. Brandt, the two Scoullis brothers, Fox and Cooke all did any amount of sniping but Bertie was ready for everything that came along. As a matter of fact he played a great game and he is to be thanked that his side did not have to retire defeated. Dickie Brandt was always well up and always eager and ready to put the biggest part of his solid body into the poor old goalie. But Bertie is as hefty as Dickie and when the two did hit up against each other the collision did not end in a victory for either.

The first big chance that the Club had was about the middle of the first half. The ball had been taken well into the Rees area and Tom Macdonald got hold of it. He seemed to like it tremendously. He dribbled, he mislaid, he pushed, he shot in fact he did everything except score.

Goal Is Saved  
He gathered around him a whole host of players. I could see Drake looking anxious. Clifford forbore making suggestions, Leslie dancing about trying to get on to the right trail, Smeaton thinking of the Corps parade that he missed and the family that he had temporarily deserted. Craigie Ross putting the yellow band of his socks straight—this I could see; but the one thing that I could not see was the Rees goalie. He was hidden beneath a mass of struggling humanity, and there was the ball looking so lonely and just waiting to be kicked—I mean kicked—and so it was, but by Hansen who, playing the dual part of goalie and back, cleared in grand style and saved the almost certain goal.

Somewhere about this period of the game Craigie Ross—he of the yellow top—saw Dickie Brandt coming towards him. He tried to stop him but didn't, and as the Rees "Pocket Marvel" passed him, out went the audaciously colored leg of Craigie and down went Dickie. Shriek and loud sounded the whistle of Referee Bissett but despite the fact that "Yellow Socks" gave a helping hand to the fallen one a foul was given and from the free kick the ball was carried into the Club's area and Bertie was again tested but without result.

Fleety Help For Referee  
Mention of the Ref's name brings to mind the tremendous amount of help that was given to him by various members of the pavilion. They evidently saw a great deal

## Crack St. John's Football Team, Eastern China Intercollegiate Champions



From left to right: Z. M. Yong, (manager); H. H. Morris, (coach); K. W. Ma, K. T. Tang, L. T. Yoon, K. V. Young, M. T. Mo, K. Z. Yoon, Z. L. Sung, (capt.); Z. P. Daping, U. T. Yui, Z. Y. Wang, L. M. Koh, K. Z. Zung, D. F. Han, P. K. Wei, K. Zung, W. C. G. Clifford, (coach). Front K. W. Yao (mascot).

### Kiangwan Races

more of the game than Bissett did—at least they thought so. By the way I never even guessed what a really nice voice Buster Brown had. The way he made his vocal organs tell in his impassioned cries of "Off Side" has quite decided me. I shall suggest to Bissett that he retire, so that his part in "I Pagliacci" might be filled—well, filled too—by B. B.

My B. B.'s voice is ringing "Offside"—the whistle blew. I thought that he was singing. And yet I never knew.

With the lemons well in sight Fox got hold of the ball and in a cloud of dust raced away towards the Club's territory. When he had got well into position he centered in the grand style and watching and waiting was Dickie Brandt. With a lunge at the goal he sent it into the corner and did not give Bertie a chance. With this lead, in their favor the Rees gave the visitors little chance of drawing level and so half time came with the score 1-0 in the home team's favor.

### The Second Half

In the second half the game was as fast as anyone could wish. Backwards went the ball, shots galore were sent into both goalies, shots galore went wide and not a shot told. That is practically the summary of the second half. The Club did most of the pressing but their marksmanship was—well, ask Tonkin. The Club did score and bring about a draw but how it was done is difficult to tell. The ball came in from the right wing and reached the goal all right but the goalie got hold of it and fumbled, then there were all sorts of wild rushes to net it. Legs became loose, fists flailed, heads got in everybody's way, in fact every part of every player's anatomy came into play, but still the ball would not go home until that nice little bald patch on the top of Tonkin's head came in contact with the leather and the score became level.

Now, of course, everyone did his absolute absolute to get the point that would win the match and everyone's absolute absolute did not come off, so the whistle blew with the score 1-1. Most of us enjoyed the game and if we did get cold there was always "Friend Copper" ready and willing to warm our chilly insides with a cheery "What's it to be?"

Isherwood and Tonkin are neither of them as big as Jack Johnson but they did mighty deeds at back.

Now Tonkin with that baldish patch has not a little knack. With Isherwood to make a match and beat the Rees at back. Of the half line Loomis was again the most prominent as far as play went but Craigie Ross showed up well especially about the upper part of his socks.

If you should need some nervous shocks

And get the greatest joy  
You'll find it all in yellow socks  
As worn by Craigie Ross.

The Club forwards did not make a very happy combination. Clifford held back a bit and seemed to be on the look-out for Brandt.

I've got a little story  
And the funny part is true,  
For Dickie cries "You bump me  
your fill."

By golly I bump you. (And so they did).

Bursting Into Poetry  
Here is the story as the spring poet would tell it:  
If you want a game that will make  
you thrill,  
A game that will make you cheer,  
Just look at the Rees and you'll get  
your fill.

Of football and dust and beer.  
You'll find Buster Brown with his  
basso voice  
And the tale that he has to tell  
And he'll make your weak old heart  
rejoice  
With a tum tummy tummy that's  
well.  
You don't go out to the ground for  
a bow.  
(Continued on Page 2)

### It's A Hard Life, Mistah Bones, You Minstrels Has

If you see a man, or several men, or quite a number of men, going around looking anxious, not minding his—or their—step particularly, but just wearing one—or more—of those "I wonder how it feels to be murdered" expressions—why, then you'll know that he—or they—belong to the cast of Anthony and Cleopatra.

Yes, it's a precarious occupation, belonging to the cast of Anthony and Cleopatra. Anthony and Cleopatra is part of the American Co., S.V.C., minstrel show, that is to be given February 22 and 23, and the reason that it is a precarious occupation to belong to its cast is that Prof. "Jack" Raynes and Property Manager Sauer have been bitten by the Belasco bug. They demand realism in the show and in the scenery. Are they misled with having the dreamy Nile and a few pyramids sketched on the back drop so natural that you wish you'd brought a fan and you begin to feel the sand flies getting in their work? Not so you could perceive it with the naked eye. They demand crocodiles!

And what is more, they've ordered a couple of real, regular, 40 H. P., sea-going mariners from a reputable Alligatorian which advertises its stock to carry indestructible appetites. And that's where the worry comes in, for the directors of the show have issued an order to the effect that anybody who falls down in his part will be fed to the scenery.

So if you see anybody going about the streets muttering deliciously to himself and practicing a new side-step, shake not your head reprovingly nor plead with him to take the pledge. He is probably a blameless soul who is trying to memorize his lines, and at the same time is preparing for eventualities.

Notwithstanding these apprehensions, the rehearsals of the big company which is to put on the Washington's Birthday entertainment are proceeding merrily on.

The costumes instructions are now out and, oh girls—some costumes!

The ten circle men, the specifica-

tions declare, will wear "conventional evening clothes with red coat lapels and red, white and blue across the shirt front." Conventionalities are getting to look more and more like Merry Christmas every day.

The conventional evening clothes of the choristers, forty-two in strength, will also have the hectic lapel and the Fourth of July radiator. The circle men have it all over the chorus, however, being allowed the additional camouflage of watch fobs.

Interlocutor Fitch and Prof. Raynes are not giving out any details as to their costuming, but there are rumors going about. Mr. Slaus' remark also is being kept a secret and Messrs. Stone and Winstan, who are to scintillate beneath "The Ham Tree," are devising special garments which are said to be exceeding glad.

The Anthony and Cleopatra crowd are agitating for 13th century tailoring of the mailable-iron style, on account of the aforementioned realistic properties.

It is now announced that in addition to the two evening performances of February 22 and 23 there will be a matinee given on the latter date. Booking will open about February 12.

The company for the minstrel show proper will number sixty-three persons, the chorus totaling forty-two. The minstrel cast as it now stands is:

End-men—Messrs. Blanchard, Bryant, Glemby, Gott, Kinney, Landers, Tenney and Winstan.

Circle Men—Messrs. Corbin, Gunn, Heen, Lethin, Leohr, Marble, Marsh, Porterfield, Stone and Tinkham, and patent leather shoes. Watch fobs are permissible.

Choristers—Messrs. Alexander, Black, Bauer, Britton, Buddell, Cannon, Chapman, Clarke, Cowen, Davis, Dowling, Fendley, Flynn, Green, Haskell, Hampton, Howatt, Heen, Hykes, Kay, Kline, Little, Mead, Olsen, Ollerdesen, A. F. Ollerdesen, C. E. Price, Provett, A. C. Row, W. E. Row, Roberts, D. Roberts, R., Stafford, Starrett, Stauffer, Stevenson, Swan, Spiker, Vanderbeek, Wilner, Woods, Woylen.

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Choristers—Messrs. Alexander, Black, Bauer, Britton, Buddell, Cannon, Chapman, Clarke, Cowen, Davis, Dowling, Fendley, Flynn, Green, Haskell, Hampton, Howatt, Heen, Hykes, Kay, Kline, Little, Mead, Olsen, Ollerdesen, A. F. Ollerdesen, C. E. Price, Provett, A. C. Row, W. E. Row, Roberts, D. Roberts, R., Stafford, Starrett, Stauffer, Stevenson, Swan, Spiker, Vanderbeek, Wilner, Woods, Woylen.

### At The Theaters

Variety and pictures combine to make up the bill at the Apollo Theater tonight. The variety is provided by the singing and dancing team of Bonny and Freeman who are announced to put on a program of popular songs and modern and eccentric dance numbers. A strong Pathe drama called "The Song of Fire," featuring Mlle. Robina, is the leading film offering, with the British and American gazettes and a baseball comedy, entitled "Over the Fence," rounding out. Beginning tomorrow will be shown the 15th and 16th episodes of "The Fatal Ring," thrilling serial wherein Pearl White attains new fame for recklessness. Bonny and Freeman will put on a change of program, and there will be new gazettes and comedies. The Apollo is announcing the advent of a new celluloid star, Gladys Hulette, to arrive in "The Cigarette Girl," Pathe play, next Thursday. Episodes of "The Fatal Ring" will be shown at today's matinee.

"The Innocent Lie," a five-part photodrama in which Valentine Grant has the leading role will be screened at the Olympic this afternoon and tonight, together with other films. An exhibition of British Official war films, including pictures of the famous tanks, and the variety entertainment which was so successful a few weeks ago will be repeated at the Olympic next Thursday evening. Booking may now be had at Moutrie's.

A Belasco produced film version of "The Warrens of Virginia" will be shown at the Victoria Theater this afternoon and evening, and also tomorrow evening. The play is in six parts with Miss Blanche Sweet starring.

A strong Sicilian drama, "Oneria," is the headliner at the Isis Theater tonight and it is supplemented with an entertaining two-reel comedy entitled "The Awakening at Bismarville," two other comedies and a comedy-drama with mystifying complications.

Charles Dickens' "The Chimes," featuring Tom Terris, noted impersonator of Dickens characters, is being shown at Tows Cinema in a five-reel production. The program also includes a travel film and a Lonesome Luke comedy.

The Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts' Association of China, through its Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. C. Healy, announces that as a result of the Scout Rally held in November last, a little over \$1,000 was raised. The Committee regrets that there has been some delay in announcing the result but feels sure that the public will appreciate the difficulty the treasurers have experienced in gathering in the numerous small sums of money which have gone to make up such a satisfactory total.

After careful consideration by the Chinese members of the Committee as to the disposal of the amount to be donated to relief work, it has been decided to remit \$500 to Mr. John W. Nippes of the Union Relief Fund, Tientsin. A further small sum will be forwarded later when the souvenir badges, for which unfortunately there was no sale at the rally, have been disposed of. A detailed account of the fund will be submitted by the treasurers at the annual meeting of the association.

Mr. B. E. Tso, who was in charge of the prize competition in connection with the sale of tickets, has, unfortunately, been in hospital for some time and has consequently been unable to complete the list of prize winners. This matter will receive his attention at the earliest opportunity. The committee desires to thank all scoutmasters, scouts and others who did so much to make the rally a success.

St. John's University will hold its annual inter-company competition drill, inspection and review of the students' battalion and boy scout exhibition next Saturday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. First-Lieutenant A. H. Swan of the American Company, S. V. C. will act as reviewing officer and judge of the competition.

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## MR. BOYD EARNS HIS PINK AT LAST

The Hopeful Comes In First  
In The Paper Hunt  
Handicap

AND EVERYBODY WHOOPS

Mr. Johnstone Is Second, Mr.  
Richards Third And Mr.  
Gallard Fourth

By Johnnie Walker

And it came to pass that before cockcrow of the seventh day of the week, shortly after, for sleep had forsaken him. And he heard a voice crying unto him, Arise, take thy gun and write. And a mighty brainwave got hold upon him and he wrote these words—

The Paper "Unter's" Lint  
(1) For those who ride, Cross Country go  
To the stirring cry of Tally Ho—  
Oh grant us rain

(2) For those who want a hunt to win,  
But in the dust their Sox are thin—  
Oh grant us rain

(3) For those who revel in Kiangwan,  
Where Handicap was never ran—  
Oh grant us rain

(4) For those who wander to Woo-sung  
With back unto the genial Sun—  
Oh grant us rain

(5) For he who likes the Christian on  
By fiery words in the "Pink" on—  
Oh grant us rain

(6) For he who's always on the card  
But finds to win is ruddy hard—  
Oh grant us rain

(7) For those who find New Stables small,  
But have to pay Eight max per Stall—  
Oh grant us rain

(8) For the ponies who to whom we trust  
Our precious necks in the blink-  
ing dust—  
Oh grant us rain

(9) For those who are seldom seen in front  
Yet out for blood night every hunt—  
Don't grant us rain

(10) For those next week who'll dash  
At Mother  
Up! Up! or in, somehow or other—  
Oh grant us rain

(11) For the thrusters who 'gainst all prevail  
At last to reach 'The Long Long Trail—  
Oh grant us rain

SHORTLY.

A selling lottery in connection with the "Pink" Handicap was held at the Race Club on Thursday night, (24th January) and sales amounted to \$1,831 of which 30% goes to the Metropolitan Comforts Fund.

Mr. Midwood made the pace, buying in thirteen starters, an unlucky number. Deducting all those and below 20, the fancy of members ran as follows:—

1st.—Mr. Johnstone.  
2nd.—Messrs. L. Ezra and Boyd.  
3rd.—Messrs. Springfield, Howe and Lemarchand.  
4th.—Mr. Gibbins.  
5th.—The Field.  
6th.—Messrs. Commons, Fetter, Lindsay, Demott, H. E. Morris and Knoll.  
7th.—Messrs. Drakeford, Davis, Daigleish and Massey.

Of these 15 selections, seven are heavyweights. The Field, i.e. post entries half minute behind scratch, fetched \$30 on the offchance of Golly being put up on Rosewood.

The Course Was—  
Start—Old Handicap Bridge, Brennan Road, Highland Grip, Lone Tree, Through Artery Creek behind Lone Tree, Bee Line, Barrier Creek, Barrier Creek Platform to Drop and Crawl Via Bath Tub and all other jumps, Westward Ho, Westward Ho Platform to Family Tree Creek Platform, Jump by Porter's Rest, Dallas's Grave to Bare Bole Tree Creek Platform near Old Woman's Monument, right hand to Wilderness Creek, Over Same to Benbow's Finish Two Platforms to Hingfao Road, Marsh, Double Platform to Jumps leading to Westward Ho Platform, Gates and Finish—Schultz Lane.

Familiar To Riders  
The



Benbow's Finish contain water but it is too low to have that psychological stopping effect on man and pony which water always seems to possess in the Home, French or Rubicon countries, as witness the mass up at that good honest water jump, Crawford's Curve, in the last French 'Unit. Things seem different at Kiangwan. There the young men go out expecting a quaking if they fall to get over, and then water doesn't stop them like it does in the other sections. Anyhow, there is no doubting the popularity of the present course. The Benbow's Ride last Sunday gave ample evidence of this and throughout last week little parties went down over the course, studying all detail of jumps and rut and furrow.

**Mr. Boyd's Win Popular**  
The Handicap is over, run fair and square, and to the huge delight of everybody, riders and spectators, the Hopeful Boyd on 'Ega won by half a length from Mr. Johnstone and came to be the Hopeful any longer, at last getting his Pink. And he was not among the 13 purchasers of Mr. Midwood! There's something unlucky about that number after all.

The threatened snow did not fall but the day was grey and lowering, no sun, and had the going been a little colder and less dusky, the conditions would have been perfect. As it was, the 'uniting men as they lined up for the start looked with consternation at the cloud raised by the bank men and prophesied some trouble. And trouble there was, for the late classes saw two men come down on Honest Grippe. One of whom was Trooper Hooper on Disappointing Bird, a fancied winner.

Gals chronicle, however, can but deal with the 15-minute class which furnished the winner and runner-up. Away they went, Mr. Johnstone quickly taking the lead and increasing it all the time. The rest of the class kept fairly well together as far as the wide across Artery Creek, which was in full tide. On the line each took his own direction, some extreme left, some right, and here they began to catch the 3-minute men. There was a lot of swerving and refusing, and many were held up at the Fall Tree jump, but Glory he the scribe, despite refusals on each side, flew across. On Barrier Creek Mr. Gordon Morris on Jehu (1 minute) went by like a scalded cat, but he was going much too fast and came to grief later on at Westward Ho platform. In a handicap, going fast all the way, platforms need care to negotiate but some of the young men will buy trouble by charging them. Mr. Drakeford on Paragon came an awful smelter at the mine spot. From here to Dallas Grave was plain sailing. En route Mr. Streetman was seen with a bride, but minus pony. Now, Dallas Grave was full of water to the brim, a sure neck-high bath for anybody falling, but the scribe saw no signs of grief and the landed gentry who were out for fun were no doubt disappointed, though it is said Mr. Lindsey obliged them. From here to Benbow's Finish there are one platform and two jumps, with some particularly awful ruts and furrows. Benbow's Finish is a big water jump, about as big as Bues, but the way it is now built up makes it easy. It is over or in, nevertheless. After this came a very awkward little dugout across a small creek, a platform to the left, some hard going over lumpy ground across Hungiao Road to Marsh. Just before reaching the road, Rosewood, Golly up, passed the scribe's party with Mr. Knoll on Hunter hanging on his tail. Rosewood is a treat to watch in the country, the way he fills over the furrows and flies his jumps being just perfect, but he couldn't give the crowd 4½ minutes and finished ninth. Marsh is always a big jump, but it held nobody up, then two platforms at an acute angle, and so away on the run home over Westward Ho platform. It was here the scribe's party passed Mr. Potter on Bonnie Boy, who had pulled up, and a little later, Mr. Gibbins on Rubicon. Now came Bues, big, honest, with lots of fluid inside, and although there were some refusals the majority flew it like birds. And so to the flag, over the Lagoon jump on Schultze's Line.

**Strife For Honor Law**  
Bar the dust, the run was a splendid one, thoroughly enjoyed by all who lived through it. There was lots of grief—there has to be in a run like this. Mr. Bonar Law lay under his Black Jester in The Chasm on Westward Ho and is now blessed with a thick knee. Who else brought it, the scribe cannot say, as the young fellows are whooping it up so at the bar it is impossible to get further details.

The Hopeful got the lead second time across Hungiao Road and kept it to the end. Mr. Johnstone on Watermark chased him up but couldn't quite do it. Everybody was pleased to see Mr. Richards take the third prize, while the honor of fourth place fell to the two Methuselahs, Mr. Gallard and his gallant Claremont. The card read:

Weight. Handicap.  
145 Mr. C. C. Boyd, 'Ega 1½ min.  
150 Mr. J. Johnstone, Watermark ..... 1½ ..  
165 Mr. A. P. Richards, Tuki Tuki ..... 3 ..  
157 Mr. H. O. Gallard, Claremont ..... 3½ ..  
164 Mr. W. W. Hickling, Carriacotergus ..... 3½ ..  
150 Mr. W. R. Lemaire, hand, Big Ben ..... 3½ ..  
Total time, 35 min. 28 4-5 sec.  
Winner's time, 25 min. 28 4-5 sec.

## Recs And S.F.C. Play 1 To 1 Tie

(Continued from Page 1)  
You go out to see some play.  
You stand by the ropes and you swallow the dust—  
At least we did Saturday.  
There was Dickie Brandt with his cheery smile  
Leading his line right well.  
There was Emerson, too, with his funny dial  
And his motto—"Go to Palestine."  
There was Craigie Rose with his yellow socks  
And Olsen, the Do or Dare!  
There was Isherwood too with his hefty shocks  
And Leslie with anuburn hair.

And the ball went here and the ball went there.  
But sometimes the thing would roll.  
With Bertie in goal we hadn't a care  
But when would we get a goal?  
Then at last it came—in the crowd a hush—  
For Fox at the right outside  
Had centered in style and Dick made the rush.

And the Rees were filled with pride.  
Then the lemons came and we got the pip.  
The feet of us got quite stiff.  
And the whistle went and the ball went pip.

But the play was kick and buff.  
Then the S. F. C. got a chance to shoot—  
The goalie was just too late.  
It did not come from a player's boot,  
It came from dear Tonkin's pate.

So the game was ended—the score no more—  
And it gave us time to think.  
Twas just one—one, the result a draw.

To the parry we went to—rest.  
Police v. St. Xaviers.  
The Police entertained the St. Francis Xavier's team yesterday and did it right well. In the first half the Force put on five goals without a reply from the College, and when time was called were declared winners by 7-5.

Although the figures look as if the Police had it all their own way, the game was quite well contested and always interesting. It was unfortunate that St. Xaviers were by no means at full strength, especially as the Police tried out a new combination which proved decidedly effective. Fairbairn was in goal, Quayle and Biggs at back, Jimmy Adams led the half line and Robertson the forwards.  
Mr. Dean as referee gave general satisfaction.



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Auto Strop Blades ..... \$2.50 doz.  
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Rotary de Luxe Strop  
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AGENTS

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36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1230

## Ring Gossip -:- By Igoo

New York, Dec. 9.—And still they come with their opinions about Benny Leonard, the new champion light-weight, vs. Ye Oldie Timers. Now it is Jimmy Howard, the wisest of the old timers.

Jimmy trained "the best" in his day including Kid McCoy, Kid Carter, Battling Nelson, Tommy Murphy and last but not least the Old Master, Joe Gans. So Jimmy ought to know what he is talking about, and this is what he says:  
"I don't think that there is a man in the country today who could have stayed ten rounds with Gans except Benny Leonard and Fatsy Cline. I really believe that Leonard would have given Gans the hardest sort of a time to win a decision over him. Leonard is a fighter who shows up once in a decade, and that is one in ten thousand."

Look back over Leonard's record. He had some stiff arguments in his struggle to get to the top. I was in Kilbane's corner the night Benny stopped him in Philadelphia. After the first round I realized that we were all looking at a pugilistic phenom.  
"Leonard would have whipped Nelson sure. He would have trained for a long, hard fight," continued Howard. "Benny would have scored on a fight to a finish and he would have been ready for it."  
Howard was behind Gans the night Joe met James White of England at Tom O'Rourke's club. It was the Old

Master's last stand. Gans was a victim of the white plague, and he was as cold in his corner as he begged Howard not to put water on him between rounds. "What other fighter could have fought under such conditions?" asks Howard.

Joe crossed the great divide several months later, but he would not disappoint the crowd or the management, no matter how he felt. He was a great one, but no better than Leonard.  
Jimmy Howard tells this one on Bob Fitzsimmons:  
"Tommy Murphy was to box Jimmy Dunn, then under Jimmy Dunn's management, also down for a bout with a stout Italian terror. To make it a swell affair, they asked Bob to referee. Bob did, and in the first round of the Dunn and Terror bout Dunn was hit so hard on the chin that we thought he'd never pull through. All during the round one of the Terror's seconds, an Italian, kept yelling 'La bende! la bende!' which meant his middle.  
"He wouldn't keep still, and finally Fitz walked over and reaching down he clipped the offending second a short jolt on the jaw with one of his big freckled fists. The second dropped like a log and rolled under the ring with nobody paying any attention to him. There he remained, dead to the world for the rest of the bout. That was in Old City, and Fitz and I had many a good laugh over it afterward."

## COBB IN VAN OF BATSMEN

Detroit Star Leads American League With Average of 382

New York, Dec. 17.—In the official batting averages of the American League, which were announced yesterday, it is revealed for the benefit of those who place little faith in unofficial averages that Ty Cobb heads the list of last season with an average of 382, just short of the 400 mark which he coveted. His superiority is measured by many points, for his nearest rival is Earl Hamilton of St. Louis, who compiled an average of 368. Following these men come Eddie Collins of Cleveland, with 352; Tris Speaker of Cleveland, with 352; Ruth of Boston, with 345; Allan Russell of the Yankees, with 323; Murphy of Chicago, with 314; Felsch of Chicago, with 309, and Gainer of Boston, with the same percentage.

Cobb's record shows that he played in 152 games, was at bat 581 times, made 167 runs and 238 hits. He batted out forty-four two-base hits, twenty-three three-baggers, and seven home runs. He pilfered fifty-five bases, three more than Ray Chapman of Cleveland. Nineteen players hit .300 or better.  
The Yankees are rather ferocious in their showing. Allan Russell leads the New York men in sixth place, but to find another of Ruppert's crew it is necessary to look far down the list.

Twenty-fifth place. After that the Yankees appear with greater frequency, quite a respectable number of them putting in ahead of the sixty mark. In club batting the Yankees wing

up the rear with an average of 255, which will explain to some just why they finished the season where they did. Detroit led in club batting with an average of 283. Philadelphia,

St. Louis, 248, and Washington, 241.



The Cigarette with the Pedigree

The  
**THREE CASTLES**  
Virginia  
Cigarettes

KING HENRY VII

King Henry the Seventh belongs the honour of being one of the first to encourage the exploration of unknown lands, for in 1497 he gave a Commission to Cabot and his sons: this enterprise of the Crown associated Bristol with the discovery of the Mainland of America. The House of Wills was early to recognise that it mattered little how well cigarettes were made unless also they reached the far away corners of the world in perfect condition—the use of the patent air-tight tin and the tinfoil wrappers constitutes the crowning act in the manufacture and distribution of their Products. By these means the "Three Castles" Cigarettes come to you unimpaired by the action of any Climate however deleterious.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the  
W.M. Thackeray **"THREE CASTLES"** The Virginians"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London, England.

W.D.S.



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